



















## GOING TO PARIS.

Distances and time required by shortest routes.

228 K. 3 H.35 reads: 228 kilometers, 3 hours 35 min.

8 kilometers = 5 miles. See page 135.



PARIS AND ITS SPLENDOR

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LEE'S GUIDE

TO

GAY "PAREE"

AND

EVERY-DAY FRENCH CONVERSATION

---

ESPECIALLY COMPILED FOR AMERICAN TOURISTS

BY

MAX MAURY, A. B., LL. M.

of the University of Paris

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Official Plan of the Exposition Grounds in Colors, 23  
Maps of the City, 12 Half-tone Illustrations,  
and Map Showing Distances to Paris

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*Saves Time, Trouble and Money*



CHICAGO  
LAIRD & LEE, PUBLISHERS

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## NOT A PREFACE



Do you believe in prefaces?

I don't.

So I dip my gold pen seven times into a patent inkpot, because I have decided to write this. But "this" is not a preface; it is—well, if you want to know, read it.

This booklet is not likely to bring money to its author or to benefit him in the way of button-hole decorations or high-pedestaled statues in the Paris squares (if there were room for any more), but it possesses one eminent advantage over bulky, expensive, useless, and so-called elevating books—it is cheap, practical, and of small size—*corporis exigui*. It is not elevating? Well, to use Jerome K. Jerome's words about *The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow*, "it will not elevate a cow," but it will tell you all about 'buses, cabs, cafés, hotels, and tips to greedy waiters.

It does not contain long-winded, exhaustive and exhausting conversations **with the baker, with the laundress, with the shoemaker**, nor even **with the little French milliner** who gladdened the heart of good Sir Peter Teazle, but it will teach you all that is requisite and necessary for keeping together the body as well as the soul, and a little more besides, without extra charge.

If Nature, School, or University has not endowed you with the power of conversing in the tongue of Diplomatsists, you will find in this volume an abundant supply of ready-made phrases which

will enable you to procure everything you stand in need of, and make yourself agreeable to people generally.

French will also appear to you in quite a different light. You learned at school "about the importance attached by the French nation to pens, ink, and paper. 'Have you any pens, ink, and paper?' is the first question asked by one Frenchman of another on their meeting. The other fellow has not any of them, as a rule, but says the uncle of his brother has got them all three. The first fellow doesn't appear to care a snap about the uncle of the other fellow's brother; what he wants to know now is, has the neighbor of the other fellow's mother got 'em? 'The neighbor of my mother has no pens, no ink, and no paper,' replies the other man, beginning to get wild. 'Has the child of thy female gardener some pens, some ink, or some paper?' He has him there. After worrying enough about those wretched inks, pens, and paper to make everybody miserable, it turns out that the child of his own female gardener hasn't any. Such a discovery would shut up any one but a French exercise man. It has no effect at all, though, on this shameless creature. He never thinks of apologizing, but says his aunt has some mustard." \*

That's the literary and practical French you have been taught at school, but you will find it neither in nor around dear, glittering "Paree."

When I first visited England, straight from my humble French home, the *Guide Pratique de Conversation en Anglais*, of which I was the happy possessor on landing, contained amongst

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\* "The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," by Jerome K. Jerome.

the sentences to be employed with the Omnibus-Conductor, one very much to the following effect: "May I be permitted to ask you if you will be good enough to grant me the favor to kindly stop the omnibus in order that I may alight?" I tried it *once*, to the amusement of those inside, not of *my* inside. I have found out since that "Stop the 'bus, please," was less literary, but more practical. In the conversational part of this book, you won't find any of these long-winded sentences. The sort of French to be found here is the French as she is spoke TO-DAY, and with no frills on her, either.

I have aimed at being practical, and venture to hope that, for this reason, the **Slang Vocabulary** to be found at the end will not be thought out of place. It certainly contains only the phrases or words that one runs across in conversation or in newspaper reading every day.

The following will remind you of the English of two years ago, as written at that period in one of the local English-spoken-here-restywrong-bill-of-fares at Versailles. It was on a handbill industriously circulated outside the railway station amongst the English tourists on a day when the *grandes eaux* were playing. It ran as follows :

For 1 fr. 50, one has—

One half-wine bottle,  
One soup-plate,  
One legume,  
Two meat-dishes,  
Bread to will.

I do wish I could have written English like that, it might have proved entertaining.

But as an indisputable proof that I have tried to be entertaining, I will, with blushing pride,

point to the fact that the term *fin-de-siècle* does not occur in this book.

Well, good luck to you, little book,

*I nostro comes, i libelle, Flacco  
Longum per mare.*

Go, and don't weigh too much in the pockets of my good friends, the *Yankees* and *John Bulls*; be a good companion to them, don't worry them too much across the long pond—too long sometimes,—but if they should feel “properly indisposed,” try to cheer them up a bit! A happy circulation to you both! And now, ladies and gentlemen, I beg you to accept the assurance of the most profound respect and the expression of the most distinguished sentiments and consideration of

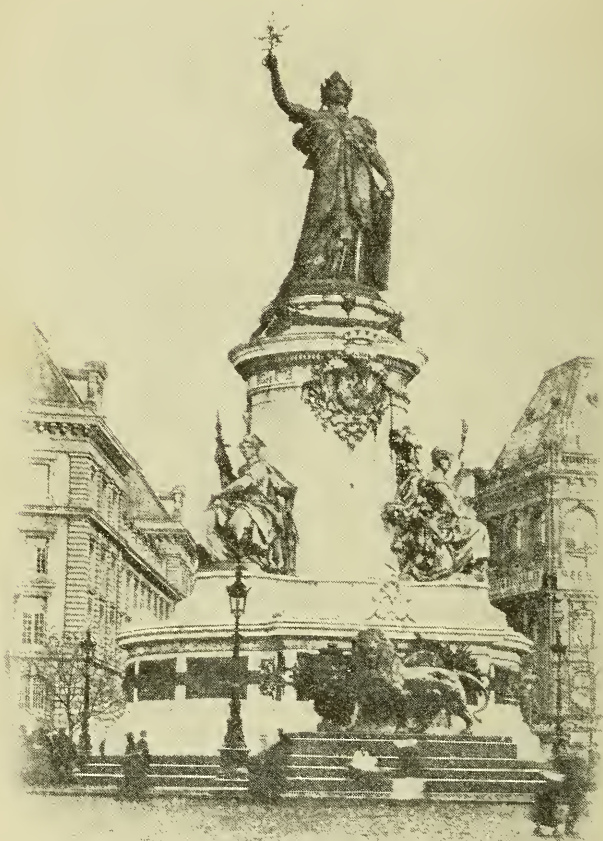
Your obedient servant,

THE AUTHOR.





*Dôme des Invalides.*



*Place de la République.*

# LEE'S GUIDE TO "GAY PARÉE"

## AND EVERY-DAY FRENCH CONVERSATION

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### I. PRONUNCIATION AND SIMPLE PHRASES

YOU can't very well expect to find here a complete and learned—and useless—treatise on French pronunciation, but you have a right to look for a few practical hints.

There are French sounds for which there is no equivalent in English. You know that well enough. It is therefore absurd to try to represent them by means of *English* sounds. All the Anglo-French pronouncing guides I know have attempted it, and have only succeeded in making people believe that "restywrong" is the correct pronunciation for *restaurant*, which, of course, is utterly absurd.

These totally different sounds are only six in number, and can be mastered in a few minutes. They consist of four nasal sounds—*on*, *an*, *in*, *un*, of the *u* (German *ü*) and *eu* sounds. Get hold of any Frenchman (an anarchist will do, for want of any one better), and ask him to pronounce the following, for which there is

#### No Equivalent in English.

##### *a. Nasal Sounds.*

ON—as in *mon* (my), *son* (his), *mouton* (sheep, mutton).

AN—as in *manteau* (cloak), *aimant* (loving), *tant* (so much).

IN—as in *vin* (wine), *matin* (morning), *coquin* (rascal).

UN—as in *un* (one), *brun* (brown).

b. “Ü” Sound.

U—as in *muse* (muse), *flûte* (flute), *tohubohu* (hubbub).

c. “Eu” Sound.

Ē = long **eu** sound in *heureux* (happy), *deux* (two). Also in *Monsieur*, which is pronounced as if spelt *meusieu*.

Ė = Short **eu** sound in *hence* (hour), *docteur* (doctor).

For the nasal sounds the following is good practice: Get ready to pronounce the English words *long*, *hang*, etc., like “Chappie, don’t ye know,” but stop in the middle of the **n**, or sooner, the mouth wide open. Trying to hold a glass in one eye before the mirror will greatly lighten the task. When you tire of this, vary the exercise. Pose your lips for **oo** in *boot*, and in this position pronounce **ee** as in *beet*. Watch your lips in the mirror. If they remain in position during the operation, you will hear the French **u**. Ditto. pose your lips for **o** in *lone*, and in this position pronounce **a** as in *pane* (resp. **e** in *pen*). The result will be the French long **eu** (resp. short **eu**).

The last two sounds are represented in this book by ē and ě. All the other sound signs or diacritical marks are explained below:

### VOWEL SOUNDS.

Long **a** (ā) = English **a** in *balm*.

Short **a** (ă) = English **a** in *far*.

Long **e** (é) = English **ey** in *obey*.

Short **e** (è) = English **a** in *fat*.

For ē and ě, see above.

Long **i** (ī) = English **i** in *machine*.

Short **i** (ĭ) = English **i** in *pit*.

Long **o** (ō) = English **o** in *ore*.

Short **o** (ŏ) = English **o** in *or*.

For **u** see above.



French **oi** (öă) = French **ö** and **ă**, pronounced in rapid succession.

French **ou** (oo) = English **oo** in *boot*.

### CAUTION.

<b>a</b> in French never is the English <b>a</b> in <i>fate</i> .
<b>i</b> "        "        " <b>i</b> in <i>mine</i> .
<b>e</b> "        "        " <b>e</b> in <i>he</i> .
<b>u</b> "        "        " <b>u</b> in <i>mule</i> .

### CONSONANTS.

**ch** = English **sh**, as in English *chagrin*, but never as in *child*.

**j** is only the second half of the English **j**, the first, the **d** part, being omitted.

**c** = English **c**. When it is to be pronounced like **c** in *ice* before *a* or *o* or *u*, it is written and printed **ç**.

**th** = **t**.

**r** is rolled back in the mouth, except after **ou**.

**re** at the end of a word is not **er**. *Théâtre* is *téâtr'*, not *téâter*. Get ready for the **e** as in *Trent*, but do not pronounce it. The same holds good of the endings *cle*, *ble*, and others.

**g** = English **g** in *go* before **a**, **o**, **u**; like French **j** before **e**, **i**.

**s** = English **s** in *sole*; between two vowels like English **z**.

**h** is silent.

### SIGNS.

The sign – over a vowel shows it is long.

The sign ˘ over a vowel shows it is short.

Italics show that a word or a syllable has a nasal sound.

The hyphen joins words or syllables that should go together.

### CAUTION.

The tonic accent in French is very slight. Raise the voice a little—but only just a little—on the last syllable of words connected by sense and uttered in one breath. In *poussez fort* = poo-sé-for (push hard), the tonic accent is on “for,” those on “poo” and “sé” being secondary. In *poussez la porte* = poo-sé-lă-pört, the tonic accent is on

“pört,” as the final “e” is mute. For other syllables observe, as far as you can, the quantity indicated by the signs – or ʊ, remembering that é is sharp and short, and è is broad and long.

### A LAST PIECE OF ADVICE.

If, in spite of all these precious hints, you can not make yourselves understood—and I shouldn’t scold you if you couldn’t—show to the person addressed the sentence you cannot speak. I did that once in a German postoffice at Darmstadt, and the native official thereof smiled a broad smile.

And, if that won’t do, well, stick to dumb show, like Thomas Hood:

“ Moo! I cried for milk.  
I got my sweet things snugger,  
When I kissed Jeannette;  
’Twas understood for sugar.  
If I wanted bread,  
My jaws I set a-going,  
And asked for new-laid eggs  
By clapping hands and crowing!”

## WORDS AND PHRASES

### CARDINAL NUMBERS.

### NOMBRES CARDINAUX.

*Nonbr' cǎr-dî-nǎ.*

One	un. <i>un.</i>
Two.	deux. dē.
Three.	trois. trǒă (ǒă-diphthong).
Four.	quatre. cǎtr'.
Five.	cinq. <i>sin</i> k ( <i>sin</i> bef. consonants.)
Six.	six. sis (sī bef. consonants).
Seven.	sept. set (sé bef. consonants).
Eight.	huit. üit (üi bef. consonants)
Nine.	neuf. něf (ně bef. consonants).
Ten.	dix. dis (dī bef. consonants).
Eleven.	onze. <i>onz.</i>
Twelve.	douze. dooz.
Thirteen.	treize. trèz.
Fourteen.	quatorze. cǎ-tǒrz.
Fifteen.	quinze. <i>kinz.</i>
Sixteen.	seize. sèz.
Seventeen.	dix-sept. dīz-set.

Eighteen.	dix-huit. diz-üit.
Nineteen.	dix-neu. diz-něf.
Twenty.	vingt. <i>vin.</i>
Twenty-one.	vingt et un. <i>vin-té-un.</i>
Twenty-two.	vingt-deux. <i>vin-t-dē.</i>
Twenty-three.	vingt-trois, etc. <i>vin-tröă, etc.</i>
Thirty.	trente. <i>trant.</i>
Thirty-one.	trente et un. <i>tran-té-un.</i>
Thirty-two.	trente-deux <i>trant-dē.</i>
Forty.	quarante. <i>că-rant.</i>
Fifty.	cinquante. <i>sin-cant.</i>
Sixty.	soixante. <i>söă-sant.</i>
Seventy.	soixante-dix. <i>söă-sant-dïss.</i>
Seventy-one.	soixante et onze. <i>söă-san-té-onz.</i>
Eighty.	quatre-vingts. <i>că-trě-vîn,</i>
Eighty-one.	quatre-vingt-un. <i>că-trě-vîn-un.</i>
Ninety.	quatre-vingt-dix. <i>că-trě-vîn-dïss.</i>
Ninety-one.	quatre-vingt-onze. <i>că-trě-vîn-onz.</i>
One hundred.	cent. <i>san.</i>
One hundred and one.	cent un. <i>san-un.</i>

Two hundred.	deux cents. dē-san.
Three hundred.	trois cents. trōă-san.
One thousand.	mille mil.
One thousand and one.	mille un. mil-un.
Ten thousand.	dix mille. dī-mil.

## ORDINAL NUMBERS.

NOMBRES ORDINAUX.  
*Nonbr' őr-dĩ-nỗ.*

First.	premier. prě-mié.
Second.	deuxième. dē-zièm.
Second of two.	second. sě-gon.
Third.	troisième. trōă-zièm.
Fourth.	quatrième. că-trièm.
Fifth.	cinquième. sin-kièm.
Sixth.	sixième. sĩ-zièm.
Seventh.	septième. sé-tièm.
Eighth.	huitième. ũi-tièm.
Ninth.	neuvième. nễ-vièm.
Tenth.	dixième. dĩ-zièm.
Eleventh.	onzième. on-zièm.
Twelfth.	douzième. doo-zièm.

Thirteenth.	treizième. trè-zièm.
Fourteenth.	quatorzième. cǎ-tǒr-zièm.
Fifteenth.	quinzième. kîn-zièm.
Sixteenth.	seizième. sè-zièm.
Seventeenth.	dix-septième. dis-sé-tièm.
Eighteenth.	dix-huitième. diz-üi-tièm.
Nineteenth.	dix-neuvième. diz-ně-vièm.
Twentieth.	vingtième. vin-tièm.
Twenty-first.	vingt et unième. vin-té-ü-nièm.
Twenty-second.	vingt-deuxième. vint-dē-zièm.
Twenty-third, etc.	vingt-troisième, etc. vint-trǒă-zièm.
Thirtieth.	trentième. tran-tièm.
Thirty-first.	trente et unième. tran-té-ü-nièm.
Thirty-second.	trente-deuxième. trant-dē-zièm.
Fortieth.	quarantième. cǎ-ran-tièm.
Fiftieth.	cinquantième. sin-can-tièm.
Sixtieth.	soixantième. sǒă-san-tièm.
Seventieth.	soixante-dixième. sǒă-sant-dĩ-zièm.
Seventy-first.	soixante et onzième. sǒă-san-té-on-zièm.
Eightieth.	quatre-vingtième. cǎ-trě-vin-tièm.

Eighty-first.	quatre-vingt-unième. <i>că-trě-vîn-ũ-nièm.</i>
Ninetieth.	quatre-vingt-dixième. <i>că-trě-vîn-dĩ-zièm.</i>
Ninety-first.	quatre-vingt-onzième. <i>că-trě-vîn-on-zièm.</i>
One hundredth.	centième. <i>san-tièm.</i>
One hundred and first.	cent unième. <i>san-ũ-nièm.</i>
Two hundredth.	deux centième. <i>dě-san-tièm.</i>
Three hundredth.	trois centième. <i>trǒă-san-tièm.</i>
One thousandth.	millième. <i>mil-ièm.</i>
One thousand and first.	mil unième. <i>mil-ũ-nièm.</i>
Ten thousandth.	dix millième. <i>dĩ-mil-ièm.</i>
Once.	une fois. <i>ũn-fǒă.</i>
Twice.	deux fois. <i>dě-fǒă.</i>
Three times.	trois fois. <i>trǒă-fǒă.</i>
Simple.	simple. <i>sîn-pl'.</i>
Double.	double. <i>doo-bl'.</i>
Threefold.	triple. <i>trĩ-pl'.</i>
Whole.	entier, entière. <i>an-tié, an-tièr.</i>
Half.	demi, demie. <i>dě-mi, dě-mi</i>
One-third.	un tiers. <i>un tièr.</i>
One-fourth.	un quart. <i>un căr.</i>



THE DAYS OF THE  
WEEK.LES JOURS DE LA  
SEMAINE.  
Lé-joor-dě-lă-smèn.

Sunday.	Dimanche. dī- <i>mansh</i> .
Monday.	Lundi. <i>lun</i> -dī.
Tuesday.	Mardi. măr-dī.
Wednesday.	Mercredi. mér-crě-dī.
Thursday.	Jeudi. jē-dī.
Friday.	Vendredi. <i>van</i> -drě-dī.
Saturday.	Samedi. săm-dī.

## MONTHS.

LES MOIS.  
Lé-mǎă.

January.	Janvier. <i>jan</i> -vié.	
February.	Février. fé-vrié.	
March.	Mars. mărs.	
April.	May.	Avril.      Mai. ă-vril.      mé.
June.	July.	Juin.      Juillet. jü- <i>in</i> .      jüi-ié.
August.		Août. oo.
September.		Septembre. sep- <i>tanbr'</i> .
October.		Octobre. oc-tōbr'.
November.		Novembre. nǎ- <i>vanbr'</i> .
December.		Décembre. dé- <i>sanbr'</i> .

## SEASONS.

## LES SAISONS.

Lé-sé-*zon*.

In the spring.

Au printemps.  
*ō-prin-tan*.

In the summer.

En été.  
*an-né-té*.

In the autumn.

En automne.  
*an-nō-tōn*.

In the winter.

En hiver.  
*an-nī-vèr*.BANK HOLIDAYS  
IN FRANCE.JOURS FÉRIÉS EN  
FRANCE.Joor-fé-rié *an-frans*.

New Year's Day.

Le jour de l'an.  
*lě-joor-dě-lan*.

Easter Monday.

Le lundi de Pâques.  
*lě-lun-did-pāc*.

Ascension Day.

L'Ascension.  
*lă-san-sion*.

Whitmonday.

Le lundi de la Pentecôte.  
*lě-lun-did-lă-pant-côt*.

The National Holiday.

La fête nationale.  
*lă-fèt nă-siō-nāl*.

The 14th of July.

Le quatorze Juillet.  
*lě-cătorz-jüi-ié*.

Assumption Day.

L'Assomption.  
*lă-sonp-sion*.

All Saints' Day.

La Toussaint.  
*lă-too-sin*.

Christmas Day.

Noël.  
*nōël*.

## OTHER HOLIDAYS.

AUTRES JOURS FÉRIÉS.  
*ōtr' joor-fé-rié*.

Shrove Tuesday.

Le Mardi gras.  
*lě-măr-dī-gră*.

Mid-Lent.

La mi-carême.  
*lă-mī-că-rèm*.

THREE TENSES  
OF "HAVE."  
(Present.)

TROIS TEMPS D'AVOIR.  
Trǎă-tan-dǎ-vǎăr.  
(Présent.)  
Pré-zan.

I have.

J'ai.  
jé.

He has.

Il a.  
il-ă.

We have.

Nous avons.  
noo-zǎ-von.

You have.

Vous avez.  
voo-zǎ-vé.

They (m.) have.

Ils ont.  
il-zon.

(Future.)

(Futur.)  
Fü-tür.

I shall not have.

Je n'aurai pas.  
jě-nǒ-ré-pā.

She will not have.

Elle n'aura pas.  
el-nǒ-rǎ-pā.

We shall not have.

Nous n'aurons pas.  
noo-nǒ-ron-pā.

You will not have.

Vous n'aurez pas.  
voo-nǒ-ré-pā.

They (f.) will not have.

Elles n'auront pas.  
el-nǒ-ron-pā.

(Perfect.)

(Parfait.)  
Pǎr-fé.

Have I had?

Ai-je-eu?  
éj-ü?

Has he had?

A-t-il eu?  
ă-til-ü?

Have we had?

Avons-nous eu?  
ă-von-noo-zü?

Have you had?

Avez-vous eu?  
ă-vé-voo-zü.

Have they (m.) had?

Ont-ils eu?  
on-til-ü.

THREE TENSES OF "BE." TROIS TEMPS D'ÊTRE.  
Trǎă-tan-dètr'.

(Present.)

(Présent.)

Pré zan.

I am.

Je suis.

jě-süi.

He is.

Il est.

il-è.

We are.

Nous sommes.

noo-som.

You are.

Vous êtes.

voo-zèt.

They (m.) are.

Ils sont.

il-son.

(Future.)

(Futur.)

Fü-tür.

I shall not be.

Je ne serai pas.

jěn-sré-pā.

She will not be.

Elle ne sera pas.

eln-srā-pā.

We shall not be.

Nous ne serons pas.

noon-sron-pā.

You will not be.

Vous ne serez pas.

voon-sré-pā.

They (f.) will not be.

Elles ne seront pas.

eln-sron-pā.

(Perfect.)

(Parfait.)

Pār-fé.

Have I been?

Ai-je été?

ěj-été?

Has he been?

A-t-il été?

ă-til-été?

Have we been?

Avons-nous été?

ă-von-noo-zété?

Have you been?

Avez-vous été?

ă-vé-voo-zété?

Have they (m.) been?

Ont-ils été?

on-til-été?

## COMMON ADJECTIVES.

ADJECTIFS USUELS.  
Ad-jec-tif-üzüel.

## (a) Color.

(a) Couleur.  
Coo-lër.

(m.) (f.)

Black.

Noir, noire.  
nõär, nõär.

Blue.

Bleu, bleue.  
blë, blë.

Green.

Vert, verte.  
vér, vért.

Red.

Rouge, rouge.  
rooj, rooj.

White.

Blanc, blanche.  
*blan, blansh.*

## (b) Dimension.

(b) Dimension.  
*Dĩ-man-sĩon.*

Broad, wide.

Large, large.  
lãrj, lãrj.

Great, large.

Grand, grande.  
*gran, grand.*

Long.

Long, longue.  
*lon, long.*

Narrow.

Etroit, étroite.  
é-trõã, é-trõãt.

Round.

Rond, ronde.  
*ron, rond.*

Short.

Court, courte.  
coor, coort.

Small.

Petit, petite.  
pë-tĩ, pë-tit.

Square.

Carré, carrée.  
cã-ré, cã-ré.

Thick.

Epais, épaisse.  
é-pè, é-pès.

Thin.

Mince, mince.  
*mĩns, mĩns.*

COMMON ADJECTIVES  
(*continued*).ADJECTIFS USUELS  
(*suite*) (*süit*).

(c) Miscellaneous.

(c) Divers.  
Dĩ-vèr.

Clean.	Propre, propre. pröpr', pröpr'.
Dirty.	Sale, sale. säl, säl.
Dusty.	Poudreux, poudreuse. poo-drē, poo-drēz.
Left.	Gauche, gauche. gōsh, gōsh.
Muddy.	Crotté, crottée. crō-té, crō-té.
Right.	Droit, droite. drōă, drōăt.
Torn.	Déchiré, déchirée. dé-shĩ-ré, dé-shĩ-ré.
Unsewn, ripped.	Décousu, décousue. dé-coo-zü, dé-coo-zü.
With holes in it.	Troué, trouée. troo-é, troo-é.

## THE HUMAN BODY

LE CORPS HUMAIN  
Lě-cō-rü-*min*.

The ankle.	La cheville. lă-shvĩ-ye.
The right arm.	Le bras droit. lě-bră-drōă.
The calf.	Le mollet. lě-mō-lé.
The chest.	La poitrine. lă-pōă-trin.
The chin.	Le menton. lě- <i>man-ton</i> .
The elbow.	Le coude. lě-cood.
The eyes.	Les yeux. lé-zĩě.
The eyelids.	Les paupières. lé-pō-pièr.

## THE HUMAN BODY

*(continued).*

## LE CORPS HUMAIN

*(suite) (süit).*

The foot.	Le pied. lě-pié.
The forehead.	Le front. lě- <i>fron</i> .
The hair.	Les cheveux. lé-shě-vě.
The right, left hand.	La main droite, gauche. lă- <i>min</i> -dröät, gōsh.
The instep.	Le cou-de-pied. lě-cood-pié.
The knee.	Le genou. lě-jnoo.
The leg.	La jambe. lă- <i>janb</i> .
The lips.	Les lèvres. lé-lèvr'.
The mustache.	La moustache. lă-moos-tāsh.
The mouth.	La bouche. lă-boosh.
The neck.	Le cou. lě-coo.
The nose.	Le nez. lě-né.
The shoulder.	L'épaule. lé-pōl.
The teeth.	Les dents. lé- <i>dan</i> .
The throat.	La gorge. lă-görj.
The thumb.	Le pouce. lě-poos.
The toes.	Les doigts de pied. lé-döäd-pié.
The tongue.	La langue. lă- <i>lang</i> .
The whiskers.	Les favoris. lé-fă-vō-rĩ.
The wrist.	Le poignet. lě-pöä-nié.



FINE AND BAD  
WEATHER.BEAU ET MAUVAIS  
'TEMPS.Bõ é-mõ-vè *tan*.

It is fine (weather).	Il fait beau. il fé bõ.
It is bad.	Il fait mauvais. il fé mõ-vè.
It is hot.	Il fait chaud. il fé shõ.
It is cold.	Il fait froid. il fé frõă.
It is muddy.	Il fait de la boue. il fé dẽ-lă-boo.
It is sunny.	Il fait du soleil. il fé dũ-sõ-léye.
It is foggy.	Il fait du brouillard. il fé dũ-brõo-ĩăr.
It is misty.	Il fait de la brume. il fé dẽ-lă-brũm.
It is clear.	Il fait clair. il fé clèr.
It is dark.	Il fait sombre. il fé <i>soubr'</i> .
It is raining.	Il pleut. il plẽ.
It is raining hard.	Il pleut à verse. il plẽ-ă-vèrs.
It is lightning.	Il éclaire. il é-clèr.
It is thundering.	Il tonne. il ton.
It is getting too cool for me.	Il commence à faire trop froid pour moi. ĩl-cõ-man-să-fer trõ-frõă poor-mõă.
It is freezing.	Il gèle. ĩl-jèl.
A shower.	Une ondée. ũn-on-dé.

FINE AND BAD  
WEATHER*(continued).*BEAU ET MAUVAIS  
TEMPS*(suite) (süit).*

A storm (on land).	Un orage. <i>un-nö-răj.</i>
A storm (at sea).	Une tempête. <i>ün-tan-pêt.</i>
A rough passage.	Une mauvaise traversée. <i>ün-mö-véz tră-vér-sé.</i>
A smooth passage.	Une bonne traversée. <i>ün-bön tră-vér-sé.</i>
The glass is rising.	Le baromètre monte. <i>lě-bă-rö-mètr' mont.</i>
The glass is going down.	Le baromètre descend. <i>lě-bă-rö-mètr' dé-san.</i>
The heat is intolerable.	La chaleur est intolér- able. <i>lă shă-lě-ré-tin-tö-lé-rabl.</i>
The heat is oppressive.	La chaleur est étouf- fante. <i>lă shă-lě-ré-té-too-fan-t.</i>
A thunderstorm is com- ing.	Nous allons avoir un orage. <i>noo-zăl-lon ă-vöär un-nö- răj.</i>
It will bring relief.	Cela rafraîchira l'atmos- phère. <i>slă ră-frè-shī-ră lăt-mös- fèr.</i>
It is very damp.	Il fait très humide. <i>il fé trè-sü-mīd.</i>
It is hotter than yester- day.	Il fait plus chaud qu' hier. <i>il fé plü-shō kī-èr.</i>
There is no breeze.	Il n'y a pas de vent. <i>il nī-ă-păd-van.</i>
A breeze is springing up.	Voilà une brise d'air. <i>vlă ün-briz-dèr.</i>
How delicious!	C'est délicieux! <i>sé dé-lī-sī-ē.</i>

SENSATION AND  
FEELING.

SENSATION ET  
SENTIMENT.  
*San-sā-sion é San-ti-*  
*man.*

A Few Phrases.

Quelques Locutions.  
*Kèl-kě-lō-cü-sion.*

I am cold.

J'ai froid.  
*jé-fröä.*

He is hot.

Il a chaud.  
*il-ä-shö.*

We are hungry.

Nous avons faim.  
*noo-zä-von-fin.*

You are thirsty.

Vous avez soif.  
*voo-zä-vé-söäf.*

They are sleepy.

Ils ont sommeil.  
*il-zon-sö-méye.*

I shan't be right.

Je n'aurai pas raison.  
*jě-nö-ré-pā-rè-zon.*

She won't be wrong.

Elle n'aura pas tort.  
*el-nö-rä-pā-tör.*

We shan't be afraid.

Nous n'aurons pas peur.  
*noo-nö-ron-pā-për.*

You won't be twenty  
years old.

Vous n'aurez pas vingt  
ans.  
*voo-nö-ré-pā-vin-tan.*

They (f.) won't need  
any money.

Elles n'auront pas besoin  
d'argent.  
*el-nö-ron-pā-bě-zoin-där-*  
*jan.*

My feet are cold.

J'ai froid aux pieds.  
*jé-fröä-ö-pié.*

His hands are warm.

Il a chaud aux mains.  
*il-ä-shö-ö-min.*

We have got a head-  
ache.

Nous avons mal à la  
tête.  
*noo-zä-von-mä-lä-lä-tèt.*

She is shivering.	Elle grelotte. èl grě-lõt.
I am catching cold.	Je m'enrhume. jě <i>man-rüm</i> .
You will catch cold.	Vous allez vous enrhumer. voo-ză-lé-voo- <i>zan-rü-mé</i> .
You are sitting in a draught.	Vous êtes assis dans un courant d'air. voo-zè-tă-sī <i>dan-zun-koo-ran-dèr</i> .
I am in perspiration.	Je suis en nage. jě-süi <i>ăn-nāj</i> .
Are you comfortable?	Etes-vous à votre aise? èt-voo ă votr-èz.
Wrap yourself up better!	Couvrez-vous davan- tage! koo-vré-voo dă- <i>van-tāj</i> .
I am as warm as can be.	J'ai aussi chaud que possible. jé-ō-sī-shō kě pō-sibl. *

## DRESS (MALE).

LES VÊTEMENTS  
(HOMMES).Lé-vèt-*man* (öm).

The belt (the buckle).	La ceinture (la boucle). lă-sin-tiir (lă-boocl').
The bicycling shoes.	Les souliers de bicyclette. lé-soo-liéd-bī-sī-clet.
The buttoned boots.	Les bottines à boutons. lé-bō-tī-nă-boo-ton.
The cap.	La casquette. lă-căs-ket.
The collar.	Le faux-col. lē-fō-cōl.
The collar-button.	Le bouton de col. lē-boo-ton-dě-cōl.
The cotton shirt.	La chemise de coton. lă-shmiz-de-cō-ton.

## DRESS (MALE)

*(continued).*LES VÊTEMENTS  
(HOMMES)*(suite) (süit).*

The cuffs.	Les manchettes. lé- <i>man</i> -shet.
The cutaway coat.	La jaquette. lă-jă-ket.
The Derby hat.	Le melon, le chapeau rond. lě-m'lon, lě-shă-po-ron.
The drawers.	Le caleçon. lě-kăl-son.
The fancy shirt.	La chemise de couleur. lă-shmîz-dě-coo-lěr.
The flannel shirt.	La chemise de flanelle. lă-shmîz-dě-flă-nel.
The gaiters.	Les guêtres. lé-gètr'.
The garters.	Les jarretières. lé-jăr-tièr.
The jacket.	Le veston. lě-ves-ton.
The kid gloves.	Les gants de peau. lé- <i>gand</i> -po.
The laced boots.	Les brodequins. lé-brod-kin.
The linen shirt.	La chemise de toile. lă-shmîz-dě-tõăl.
The links.	Les boutons de man- chettes. lé-boo-tond-man-shet.
The mackintosh.	Le caoutchouc. lě-că-oot-shoo.
The neckerchief.	Le foulard. lě foo-lăr.
The necktie.	La cravate. lă-cră-văt.
The overcoat.	Le pardessus. lě-păr-dě-sü.

## DRESS (MALE)

*(continued).*

## LES VÊTEMENTS

(HOMMES)

*(suite)* (süit).

The pair of trousers.	Le pantalon. lě- <i>pan</i> -tă-lon.
The patent leather shoes.	Les souliers vernis. lé-soo-lié vér-nĩ.
The Prince Albert coat.	La redingote. lă-rě- <i>din</i> -got.
The pumps.	Les escarpins. lé-zés-căr- <i>pin</i> .
The shoes.	Les souliers. lé-soo-lié.
The sleeves.	Les manches. lé- <i>man</i> sh.
The suspenders.	Les bretelles. lé-brě-tèl.
The slippers.	Les pantoufles. lé- <i>pan</i> -toofl'.
The socks.	Les chaussettes. lé-shō-set.
The soft felt hat.	Le chapeau de feutre. lě-snă-pod-fětr'.
The stockings.	Les bas. lé-bă.
The straw hat.	Le chapeau de paille. lě-shă-pod-păye.
The tail (dress) coat.	L'habit noir. lă-bĩ-nōăr.
The silk hat.	Le chapeau haut de forme. lě-shă-po-ōd-fōrm.
The ulster.	L'ulster. lül-stér.
The under-vest (flannel).	Le gilet de flanelle. lě-jĩ-léd-flă-nel.
The waistcoat (the buttons).	Le gilet (les boutons). lě-jĩ-lé (lé-boo- <i>ton</i> ).
The white shirt.	La chemise blanche. lă-shmĩz <i>blan</i> sh.

## DRESS (FEMALE).

LES VÊTEMENTS (FEMMES).  
Lé-vêt-*man* (făm).

The bodice.	Le corsage. lě-cōr-săj.
The bonnet.	La capote. lă-că-pōt.
The cap.	Le bonnet, la toque. lě-bō-né, lă-tōc.
The chemise.	La chemise. lă-shmiz.
The cloak.	Le manteau. lě- <i>man</i> -to.
The drawers.	Le pantalon. lě- <i>pan</i> -tă-lon.
The dress.	La robe. lă-rob.
The dressing-gown.	Le peignoir. lě-pé-nyōăr.
The dust-cloak.	Le cache-poussière. lě-cash-poo-siěr.
The ear-rings.	Les boucles d'oreilles. lé-boo-clě-clō-rèye.
The fancy petticoat.	Le jupon de couleur. lě-jü- <i>pond</i> -coo-lěr.
The hat.	Le chapeau. lě-shă-po.
The open-work stockings.	Les bas à jour. lé-bă-ă-joor.
The opera cloak.	La sortie de bal. lă-sōr-tid-băl.
The ring.	La bague. lă-bag.
The shawl.	Le châle. lě-shăl.
The silk stockings.	Les bas de soie. lé-bad-sōă.
The skirt.	La jupe. lă-jüp.
The stays.	Le corset. lě-cōr-sé
The white petticoat.	Le jupon blanc. lě-jü- <i>pon-blanc</i> .



TRAVELING REQUISITES.	ARTICLES DE VOYAGE.
	Ăr-ticl' dĕ-văă-iaj'.
The trunk.	La malle. lă-măl.
The button-hook.	Le tire-bouton. lĕ-tîr-boo-ton.
The clothes-brush.	La brosse à habits. lă-brö-să-ă-bî.
The comb.	Le peigne. lĕ-pĕnye.
The hair-brush.	La brosse à cheveux. lă-brö-să-shvĕ.
The hat-box.	Le carton à chapeau. lĕ-căr-ton-ă-shă-pö.
The nail-brush.	La brosse à ongles. lă-brö-să- ongl'.
The needle.	L'aiguille. lé-güiye.
The pins.	Les épingles. lé-zé-pingl'.
The razor.	Le rasoir. lĕ-ră-zöär.
The scissors.	Les ciseaux. lé-si-zö.
The soap.	Le savon. lĕ-să-von.
The straps.	Les courroies. lé-coor-röă.
The sunshade.	L'ombrelle. lon-brel.
The thread.	Le fil. lĕ-fil.
The tooth-brush.	La brosse à dents. lă-brö-să-dan.
The traveling-rug.	La couverture de voyage. lă-coo-vĕr-tür-dĕ-văă-iaj.
The umbrella.	Le parapluie. lĕ-pă-ră-plüi.
The valise.	La valise. lă-vă-liz.

TO ASK AND TELL THE TIME.	POUR DEMANDER ET DIRE L'HEURE.
What time is it?	Poor-dē- <i>man</i> -dé-é- <i>dir</i> -lër Quelle heure est-il? kel-ër-è-til ?
It is 12 o'clock (noon).	Il est midi. il-è-mī-dī.
It is midnight.	Il est minuit. il-è-mī-nüi.
It is 1 o'clock a. m.	Il est une heure du matin. il-è-tü-nër dü-mă- <i>tin</i> .
It is a quarter past 1.	Il est une heure et quart. il-è-tü-nër-é-căr.
It is half past 1.	Il est une heure et demie. il-è-tü-nër-ed-mī.
It is a quarter to 2.	Il est une heure trois quarts. il-è-tü-nër-tröă-căr.
It is 2 o'clock p. m.	Il est deux heures de l'après-midi. il-è-dē-zër-dla-prè-mīdī.
It is 5 minutes past 2.	Il est deux heures cinq. il-è-dē-zër- <i>sink</i> .
It is 25 minutes past 2.	Il est deux heures vingt- cinq. il-è-dē-zër- <i>vint-sink</i> .
It is 25 minutes to 3.	Il est trois heures moins vingt-cinq. il-è-tröă-zër-möin <i>vint-sink</i> .
It is 5 minutes to 3.	Il est trois heures moins cinq. il-è-tröă-zër-möin- <i>sink</i> .
Have you the right time?	Avez-vous l'heure juste? ă-vé-voo-lër jüst ?
Have you got the rail- way time?	Avez-vous l'heure du chemin de fer? ă-vé-voo-lër düsh- <i>mind-fèr</i> .
Is your watch right?	Votre montre va-t-elle bien? vötr <i>montr'</i> vă-tel bîin ?

My watch is 5 minutes slow.	Ma montre retarde de cinq minutes. <i>mă-montr' rě-tărd' dē sin mī-nüt.</i>
My watch is half an hour fast.	Ma montre avance d'une demi-heure. <i>mă-montr' ă-vans dūn dē-mī-ěr.</i>
What time do you make it?	Quelle heure avez-vous? <i>kel-ěr-ăvé-voo?</i>
Two to 2.	Deux heures moins deux. <i>dē-zěr mōin-dē.</i>
I am 2 to 2 too.	J'ai deux heures moins deux aussi. <i>jé-dē-zěr mōin dē ǒ-sī.</i>

## PHRASES OF TIME.

LOCUTIONS DE TEMPS.  
*Lǒ-cü-sion dē-tan.*

To-day.	Aujourd'hui. <i>o-joor-düi.</i>
Yesterday.	Hier. <i>ïer.</i>
The day before yesterday.	Avant-hier. <i>ă-van-tiër.</i>
To-morrow.	Demain. <i>dē-min.</i>
The day after to-morrow.	Après-demain. <i>ă-préd-min.</i>
In a week.	Dans huit jours. <i>dan-üi-joor.</i>
In a fortnight.	Dans quinze jours. <i>dan-kinz-joor.</i>
A week ago.	Il y a huit jours. <i>il-ïă-üi-joor.</i>
A fortnight ago.	Il y a quinze jours. <i>il-ïă-kinz-joor.</i>
Now.	Maintenant. <i>mint-nan.</i>
Later on.	Plus tard <i>plü-tăr.</i>

This morning.	Ce matin. <i>smă-tîn.</i>
This afternoon.	Cette après-midi. <i>set-ăprê-mî-dî.</i>
This evening.	Ce soir. <i>sê-săăr.</i>
Next Sunday.	Dimanche prochain. <i>dî-mansh-prö-shîn.</i>
Last Sunday.	Dimanche dernier. <i>dî-mansh-dér-nié.</i>
Next week.	La semaine prochaine. <i>lă-smèn-prö-shèn.</i>
Last week.	Le semaine dernière. <i>lă-smèn-dér-niër.</i>
Next month.	Le mois prochain. <i>lě-măă-prö-shîn.</i>
Last month.	Le mois dernier. <i>lě-măă-dér-nié.</i>
To-morrow week.	De demain en huit. <i>dě-dě-mîn an-üit.</i>
To-morrow fortnight.	De demain en quinze. <i>dě-dě-mîn an-kinz.</i>
A week ago yesterday.	Il y a eu hier huit jours. <i>il-iă-ü-ièr-üi-joor.</i>
Two weeks ago yesterday.	Il y a eu hier quinze jours. <i>il-iă-ü-ièr-kinz-joor.</i>
Every day.	Tous les jours. <i>too-lé-joor.</i>
Every morning.	Tous les matins <i>too-lé-mă-tîn.</i>
Every evening.	Tous les soirs. <i>too-lé-săăr.</i>
The whole day.	Toute la journée. <i>toot-lă-joor-né.</i>
Half an hour.	Une demi-heure. <i>ün-dě-mî-ër.</i>
Half a day.	Une demi-journée. <i>ün-dě-mî-joor-né</i>
Three quarters of an hour.	Trois quarts d'heure. <i>trăă-căr dër.</i>

The whole morning	Toute la matinée. toot-lă-mă-tĩ-né.
The whole evening.	Toute la soirée. toot-lă-sǎ-ré.
It is late.	Il est tard. il-è-tăr.
I am late.	Je suis en retard. jě-süi-zanr-tăr.
You are late.	Vous êtes en retard. voo-zèt-zanr-tăr.
It is getting late.	Il se fait tard. ils-fé-tăr.
I am early.	Je suis en avance. jě-süi-zan-nă-vans.
You are early.	Vous êtes en avance. voo-zèt-zan-nă-vans.
It is too early in the day.	Il est trop matin. il-è trǒ-mă-tin.
Early this morning.	Ce matin de bonne heure. sě-mă-tind bon-ěr
The night before.	La veille. lă véye.
The following morning.	Le lendemain. lě land-min.
Don't hurry.	Ne vous pressez pas. ně-voo-pré-sé-pā.
Hurry up.	Pressez-vous. présé-voo.
Let us be quick.	Dépêchons-nous. dé-pè-shon-noo.
Let us take it easy.	Ne nous foulons pas ně-noo-foo-lon-pā.
There is plenty of time.	Il y a bien le temps. il-ĩă-bĩn-lě-tan.
Wait a minute.	Attendez une minute. ăt-tan-dé ün-mĩ-nüt.
Wait for me, please.	Attendez moi, s'il vous plaît. ăt-tan-dé-mǎă sĩ-voo-plè.



*Place de Clichy*



*Bastille.*



## II. CONVERSATIONS FOR TOURISTS

### ON BOARD SHIP

The American tourist, crossing over on the French, German, Dutch or Belgian lines of steamers, will have no trouble in making himself understood, since the officers and stewards all speak English to some extent. But it will be both pleasant and advantageous to have on hand a few sentences in the French language on which to practice with friends and companions. It will be an opening wedge, so to speak, into the treasure-house of a foreign language. Nothing could be more practical than to get hold of a fellow-passenger, also anxious to "improve his French," and to employ a portion of the six or eight days of absolute leisure in looking over LEE'S GUIDE TO GAY "PAREE" and becoming thoroughly familiar with its contents. If the party of the second part should know a little more French than the party of the first part, all the better, as many minor difficulties could be effectually smoothed over, and satisfactory results more quickly secured. Remember, the only possible preparation for speaking French is—speaking French.

Good morning, Sir,	Bonjour, Monsieur, Ma-
Madam, Miss.*	dame, Mademoiselle.*
	<i>bon-joor mē-si-ě mǎ-</i>
	<i>dām, mǎd-mōă-zel.</i>
How do you do?	Comment vous portez-
	vous.
	<i>con-man-voo-pör-té-voo?</i>
Well—not well, thank	Bien—pas bien, merci,
you, Sir, etc.	Monsieur, etc.
	<i>bī-in — pā-bī-in mēr-si</i>
	<i>mē-si-ě.</i>

\*When speaking French, do not tack the family name to the "Monsieur." etc. It is bad form.

- Have you had the luck to escape sea-sickness?      Avez-vous eu la chance d'échapper au mal de mer?  
 ă-vé-voo-zü lă-*shans*-dé-shă-pé ō mǎld-mèr.
- I am never sea-sick.      Je ne suis jamais malade en mer.  
 jě-ně-süi jă-mè mǎ-lăd *an* mèr.
- I am always sea-sick.      J'ai toujours le mal de mer.  
 jé too-joor lě-mǎld-mèr.
- Captain, what kind of a trip do you expect?      Commandant, sur quel genre de traversée comptez-vous?  
*con-man-dan*, sūr-kèl-*janr*-dē-tră-vèr-sé *con*-té-voo.
- I think the crossing will be pleasant, this time.      Je crois que la traversée sera agréable, cette fois-ci.  
 jě-crōă kě lă-tră-vèr-sé sră ă-gré-ābl, sèt-fōă-si.
- Head-steward, where is my seat?      Maître d'hôtel, où est ma place?  
 mètr-dō-tel oo-é mǎ-plăs.
- Here, at the Captain's table, Sir, Madam, etc.      Ici, Monsieur, etc., à la table du Commandant.  
 i-si-mě-si-ě, ă-lă-tăbl dū *con-man-dan*.
- Bring me the wine list, please.      Donnez-moi la carte des vins, s'il vous plaît.  
 dōn-né-mōă lă-cărt-dé *vin* sī-voo-plè.
- Steward, I do not feel well; bring me some brandy.      Garçon, je ne me sens pas bien; apportez-moi un cognac.  
 gar-son jě-ně mǎ-san pǎ bī-*in*; ă-pōr-té-mōă *un* co-nyak.

Mr. Purser, I have some valuables which I wish to place in your care.

Monsieur le Commissaire, j'ai quelques objets de valeur que je désire vous confier.  
mē-si-ě lě *con-mĩ-sèr*, jě  
kelk-zob-jéd-vă-lěr kě  
jě-dé-zĩr voo-*con-fĩ-é*.

Steward, what was the day's run this noon?

Garçon, combien avions-nous fait, à midi?  
*gar-son con-bĩ-in* ă-vĩ-*on-noo* fě ă mĩ-dĩ.

They have just posted the day's run.

On vient d'afficher le parcours accompli dans les dernières vingt-quatre heures.  
*on-vĩ-in* dă-fĩ-shé lě-*par-coor* ac-*con-pli dan* lě-*dèrn-yèr vin-cătr-ěr*.

Captain, do you think we shall be in port to-morrow?

Commandant, croyez-vous que nous arriverons demain?  
*con-man-dan*, crăă-ié-*voo* kě noo-ză-rĩ-vě-*ron* dē-*min*.

At what o'clock?

À quelle heure?  
ă-kel-ěr.

Shall we arrive in time for the tide?

Arriverons-nous à temps pour la marée?  
ă - rĩ - vě - *ron* - noo - ă-*tan*  
poor-lă-mă-ré.

I am afraid we'll be too late, and obliged to use the tender to land the passengers.

J'ai peur que nous n'arrivions trop tard. Les passagers seront débarqués sur le remorqueur.  
jě-pěr kě-noo-nă-rĩ-vĩ-*on* trō - tăr. lě pă-să-jě  
*sron* dé-băr-ké sũr lě  
rě-mør-kěr.

Shall we miss the train for Paris?

Manquerous-nous le train de Paris?  
*man-kě-ron-noo* lě-*trind*  
pă-rĩ.

- No, there is a special train waiting. Non, il y a un train spécial.  
*non il-îă un-trin-spé-siăl.*
- How long does it take from Havre to Paris? Combien dure le trajet du Havre à Paris?  
*con-bī-in-dür lě-tră-jé dü-hăvr ă-pă-rî.*
- About four hours. Environ quatre heures.  
*an-vi-ron catr-ër.*
- How large a tip must be given to the cabin steward— Quel pourboire faut-il donner au garçon de cabine—  
*kel-poor-böär fō-til don-né ō gar-sond că-bin,*  
 the cabin stewardess, à la femme de chambre,  
*ă-lă-fămd-shanbr,*  
 the dining-room steward, au garçon de table,  
*ō gar-sond tăbl,*  
 the deck-steward, au garçon de pont,  
*ō gar-sond pōn,*  
 the bath-boy? au garçon de bain?  
*ō gar-sond bin.*
- The first three ought to be given about 10 to 15 francs apiece; Aux trois premiers on donne généralement de 10 à 15 francs, chaque;  
*ō tröă prě-mī-é on-don jé-né-ral-man dě-dī-ză-kinz fran shăc.*
- The others, 5 francs apiece. Aux deux autres, cinq francs, chaque.  
*ō-dē-zōtr sin fran shăc.*
- And the smoking-room steward? Et le garçon du café?  
*é lě gar-son dü că-fé.*
- It depends on the time you spent there, and the number of drinks you ordered. Cela depend du temps que vous avez passé au café, et du nombre de vos consommations.  
*slă dé-pan dü-tan kě-voo-ză-vé-pă-sé ō-că-fé, é dü-nōnhr dě-vō-con-sōm-mă-si-on.*

I hope you did not play cards for money. J'espère que vous n'avez pas joué aux cartes pour de l'argent.  
jes-pèr kě-voo-nă-vé-pă-joo-é-ō-cart poor-dě-lăr-jan.

I never do so, among strangers; it is too dangerous. Cela ne m'arrive jamais avec des étrangers; c'est trop dangereux.  
slă-ně-mă-riv-jă-mè-ă-vek dé-zé-tran-jé sé-trō-dan-jě-rě.

Good-by, Captain; many hearty thanks for this charming trip; we shall remember it for a long time. Adieu, Commandant; recevez mes meilleurs remerciements pour cette charmante traversée dont nous nous souviendrons longtemps.  
ă-dī-ē con-man-dan rě-sě-vé mé-mè-yěr-rě-měr-sī-man poor-set-shăr-mant tră-věr-sé, don noo-noo-soo-vi-in-dron lon-tan.

Well, we had a charming trip, didn't we? Eh bien, nous avons eu un charmant voyage, n'est-ce pas?  
é-bīn noo-zăvon ü un shăr-man vőă-iăj nès-pă.

Yes, indeed, ladies, and you have made it so pleasant for me that I do not know how to thank you. Oui vraiment, Mesdames, vous me l'avez rendu si agréable que je ne puis assez vous en remercier.  
ooī vrě-man mé-dam voo mě-lă-vé ran-dü sī-ă-gré-ăbl' kěj-ně püi-ză-sé voo-zan rě-měr-sié.

Good-by, till then. Au revoir, alors.  
ōr-vőăr, ă-lőr.

## AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE

Custom-house officers are a nuisance in all countries, but I verily believe that French officials are the least aggravating of them all. If you don't understand "their nasty gibberish," as that sweet-tempered lady, Mrs. Caudle, christens the French language, ask for an interpreter. These speaking machines are to be found in most custom-houses, and are generally in fairly good working order.

Of course, when you arrive at Havre, Cherbourg, Calais or Boulogne, you must be prepared for the worst. It may be your luck to see your boxes rummaged and turned topsy-turvy, your shirts crumpled by dirty hands. Buxom ladies may even run the risk of being spun into another room and searched. It is no good making a fuss, you must stand by submissively, looking as meek as Moses and never uttering a hasty word.

Greatcoats provided with deep pockets, and plenty of them, have been known to prove useful receptacles for cigars and cigarettes, although a box of 50, or even 100, especially if a few are wanting, is not usually charged for.

All things considered, tell as few lies—begging your pardon—as you possibly can, and be law-abiding, even abroad. N. B.—French Custom-house officers are not, as a rule, open to tips.

AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

A LA DOUANE.

Ă-lă-doo-an.

Is this yours?

Est-ce à vous ça?  
è-să-voo să?

Is this all you have?

Est-ce tout ce que vous  
avez?  
ès-toos-kě-voo-ză-vé?

Have you anything to declare?	Avez-vous quelque chose à déclarer? ă - vé - voo-kel-kě-shōz ă-dé-clă-ré?
What have you got in here?	Qu'avez-vous là-dedans? că-vé-voo-lăd' <i>dan</i> ?
Have you any tobacco, cigars?	Avez-vous du tabac, des cigares? ă - vé - voo - dü - tăbă, dé sîgăr?
Open your box.	Ouvrez votre malle. oo-vré vot măl.
Open your portman-teau.	Ouvrez votre valise. oo-vré vot vă-lîz.
Is your bicycle new?	Votre bicycle est-il neuf? vot bî-sicl' è-til-něf?
What have I to pay?	Qu'ai-je à payer? kěj-ă-pé-îé?
I am going to Germany, and back through Belgium.	Je vais en Allemagne, et je rentre par la Belgique. jě-vè- <i>zan</i> -năl-mănye, é-jě- <i>rantr'</i> păr-lă-bel-jik.
Where do I go now?	Où faut-il aller maintenant? oo-fō-til ă-lé <i>mint-nan</i> ?
Where shall I get my money back?	Où me rendra-t-on mon argent? oo-mě- <i>ran</i> -dră- <i>ton mon-năr jan</i> ?
Whom shall I write to?	A qui faudra-t-il que j'écrive? ă kî fō-dră-til kě-jé-criv?
Where is the interpreter?	Où est l'interprète? oo-è- <i>lin</i> -tér-prèt?
May I skip now?	Puis je me tirer des flûtes maintenant? püij-mě-tî-ré dé-flüt <i>mint-nan</i> ?



## ASKING ONE'S WAY

Once upon a time—this is not a fairy tale, though—in the vicinity of Moorgate Street Station, in the county of Middlesex, London, E. C., a bearded foreigner, whose mustache looked like a circumflex accent turned up at the ends, was talking to a burly policeman. (They are all burly, it would seem.)

"Sir," quoth the foreigner, "would you have the obligingness to say me where is it that I am?"

"I believe you are in the street. Where do you want to go to?"

And the foreign wanderer answered unto him:

"I desire to go somewhere, in order to see some one, but I have forgotten his name and also the name of the street in which he inhabitates. But I know that he is a maker of frames."

And looking complacently down, the p'liceman said:

"Go straight on, turn to the right, then to the left, go through the Wool Exchange and you will find yourself in Basinghall Street; Gus Rochefort is the name of the man. No—(Whoa! back! no free advertisements here)—and there you are!"

And there I was indeed! Wonderful!

Well, if I had put the same questions to a French "agent de police" he would either have laughed me to scorn or scattered all the features of my face.

So, if you ever want to know the time, or ask your way about, even when knowing the name of the street to which you want to go, don't ask a French policeman. For goodness' sake, don't! He is not supposed to know anything, and he knows it, and is proud of it, and will feel greatly insulted if asked for any information.

If he is at all conscientious, he will give you such directions as may take you right enough to the end of the street, but beyond that you must take your chances. "But then?" you are asking.



Then go up to a working-man, he may only have a blouse and a cap on, but don't mind that; touch your hat—yes, sir, I am not joking, touch your hat on going up to him—however reluctantly, and don't forget to say *s'il vous plaît* or *merci, monsieur*. He will tell you your way readily, politely and correctly. Don't be afraid of his pronouncing French badly, his pronunciation is sure to be as good as that of any educated man. Shop-keepers and students, if you find yourself in the Latin quarter, are also reliable persons; but in all cases, do not forget the touching of the hat, the "please" and the "thank you."

One piece of advice: When you are gazing at a shop-window, beware of boldfaced pickpockets, native and foreign—English especially.

And now—my sermon is over—look at the following phrases:

PHRASES OF PLACE.

EXPRESSIONS DE LIEU.

Ex-pré-sion dē-lîē.

(a) Questions.

(a) Questions.

Kés-tîon.

Where is the—the—the—  
the—?

Où est le—la—les—?  
oo-è lē—lă—lé—?

Which is the way to go  
to the cathedral?—  
to the museum?—  
park?—railway sta-  
tion?

Quel est le chemin pour  
aller à la cathédrale?—  
au musée?—au parc?—  
à la gare?  
ké'-èl-shē-mîn poor-ră-'é  
ă-lă-că-té-drăl?—ō-mü-  
zé?—ō-părc?—ă-lă-găr?

How far is it?

Quelle distance y a-t-il?  
kél-dis-tans iă-tîl?

Is this the right way to  
Paris?

Est-ce bien la route pour  
Paris?  
ès-bîm lă-root poor Pa-rî?

May I go through here?

Puis-je passer par ici?  
püij pă-sé pă-rî-sî?

May I go this (that) way?	Puis-je aller par là? püij ä-lé pǎr-lǎ?
Which is the best way?	Quel est le meilleur chemin? kél-èl-mé-yěr shě- <i>min</i> ?
Which is the shortest way?	Quel est le chemin le plus court? kél-èl-shě- <i>min</i> lě-plü-coor?
(Are there) any hills to go up?	Y a-t-il des côtes à monter? iǎ-til dé-côt ä- <i>mon</i> -té?
(Are there) any hills to go down?	Y a-t-il des côtes à descendre? iǎ-til dé-côt ä-dé- <i>sandr</i> '?
Is the hill long—steep—good—bad?	La côte est-elle longue—raide — bonne — mauvaise? lǎ-cot èt-èl <i>long</i> —rèd—bõn—mõvèz?
Is the road paved—? Any stones?	Y a-t-il du pave—? du caillou? iǎ-til dü pǎ-vé—? düc ä- <i>ioo</i> ?
What's the distance to—?	Combien y-a-t-il pour aller à—? <i>con-biin</i> iǎ-til-poor ä-lé ä—?
Can you tell me of some hotel, not too expensive?	Pouvez-vous m'indiquer un hôtel pas trop cher? poo-vé-voo <i>min</i> -dǐ-ké <i>un</i> -nõ-tel pǎ-trõ-shér?
What street is it in?	Dans quelle rue? <i>dan</i> -kél-rü?
Which way shall I (we) go?	Par où faut-il aller? pǎ-roo fõ-tǐ-lǎ-lé?
Can you go with me?	Pouvez-vous aller avec moi? poo-vé-voo-zǎ-lé ä-vec-mõä.

(b) Answers.

(b) Réponses.  
Ré-pons.

Here. There.	Ici. Là. ĩ-sĩ. lă.
On (to) the right.	A droite. ă-drăăt.
On (to) the left.	A gauche. ă-gôsh.
Further. Nearer.	Plus loin. Plus près. plũ-lôin. plũ-prè.
Straight on.	Tout droit. too-drăă.
In front of you.	Devant vous. dê-van-voo.
Behind you.	Derrière vous. dê-rièr voo.
Next to the post-office.	A côté de la poste. ă-cô-tê-dlă-pôst.
Near the town-hall.	Auprès de la mairie. ô-prè-dlă-mé-rĩ.
Opposite the station.	En face la gare. an-făs-lă-găr.
Come this way.	Venez par ici. vê-né-pă-rĩ-sĩ.
Go that way.	Allez par là. ă-lé-par-lă.
Go straight in front of you, take the first street on the right, then the second on the left.	Allez tout droit devant vous, prenez la pre- mière rue à droite, puis la deuxième à gauche. ă-lé too-drăă dê-van-voo, prê-né lă-prê-mièr-rũ ă-drăăt, pũi lă-dê-zièm ă-gôsh.
Follow the street R. R. line.	Suivez le tramway. sũi-vel-tră-mooé.
Follow the telegraph line as far as the bridge.	Suivez le fil télégraph- ique jus-qu'au pont. sũi - vel - fil-té - lé - gră - fic jũs-kô-pon.

## RAILROADS AND TRAINS

The French Bradshaw or *Indicateur des Chemins de fer* does not always indicate the trains clearly. To understand the book, training is required. Like its English brother it contains several trains that leave and even reach stations, and a great many that seem neither to leave nor to arrive, but which appear to be always running on the line. Very puzzling. All stations are provided with a large time-table pasted up on the wall, but usually out of sight. Very practical.

If you have any baggage and want to catch a train, you must be in the station at least twenty minutes before the time fixed for departure. The distribution of tickets and the registration of baggage are supposed to cease, the former five minutes, the latter ten minutes, before the time of leaving. When you have done with all this, you are shut up in a first, second, or third class waiting-room (*salle d'attente*), with padded, semi-padded or wooden benches to sit upon. In a republic, this is very appropriately called equality, fraternity. The waiting-room is hermetically closed; you may not leave it, any more than the musty smell can, nor may you see what is going on on the line, as the panes are of corrugated glass. This is what is called liberty.

Passengers under three years of age and "in arms," ride free of charge.

Grown-up passengers are allowed 30 kilogrammes (64 pounds) of baggage free; the fee for checking (*enregistrement*) being 0 fr. 10 (= 2 cents).

Each station is provided with a small parcel-room (*Consigne*). The fee is 0 fr. 05 per article and per day. Minimum charge: 0 fr. 10, to be paid when you take out the article, not when you receive the ticket on depositing it.

Passengers have a right—a legal right—to the portion of the seat which they have reserved by placing there a hat-box, umbrella, book or newspaper. They have also a right to the portion of

the rack or the portion of the floor of the carriage above and under their seat. All trains are not provided with "smoking" carriages, marked outside: *Fumeurs*. Smoking is allowed in all compartments, unless objected to by one of the passengers. (Always ask, touch your hat and make use of *merci*, if favorable answer received.) You are not supposed to smoke inside the station, but the rule is more honored in the breach than anywhere else.

French trains, generally speaking, travel slowly, and safely, if not smoothly.

Don't be alarmed by the proceedings at departure. The station-master whistles, then the guard blows a tiny trumpet, and lastly the engine-driver whistles, too, and lets on the steam. It would not be safe to start a French engine otherwise.

Important stations and all junctions have a refreshment-room. Their reputation as drinking and eating places is, like the weather, variable; they are far ahead of British or American refreshment-rooms, however.

At most railway bookstalls you can buy tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, matches, stamps, postal and letter cards, and even note-paper. A packet of tobacco or of cigarettes costs 0 fr. 10 more than at tobacco stores; matches, 0 fr. 05 more; stamps and postal-cards the regular price. Most English newspapers (0 fr. 25) are to be found at the Paris Gare Saint-Lazare and in the *kiosques* round the Opéra. The "New York Herald" costs 0 fr. 15 in Paris, 0 fr. 20 in the *Départements*, the "Galig-nani's Messenger" 0 fr. 20, and 0 fr. 25.

RAILWAYS AND TRAINS.

CHEMINS DE FER ET  
'TRAINS.

Shě-mind fér é-trin.

Where is the railway  
station?

Où est la gare du  
chemin de fer?  
oo-è-lă-găr dü-shě - mind  
fër?

When is the train  
to X—?

Quand part le train pour  
X—?  
can-păr lě trin pour X—?

Is it a slow train?	Est-ce un train omnibus? <i>è-sun-trin-öm-nĩ-büs?</i>
Is it a fast train?	Est-ce un train express? <i>è-sun-trin ex-press?</i>
Is it a through train?	Est-ce un train direct? <i>è-sun-trin dĩ-rect?</i>
Have I got to change?	Faut-il changer de train? <i>fō-til shan-jé dě-trin?</i>
Where?	Où? oo?
When does it get to Paris?	Quand arrive-t-on à Paris? <i>can-da-riv-ton ă-Pă-ri?</i>
Where is the time-table?	Où est l'indicateur? <i>oo-è lĩn-dĩ-că-těr?</i>
Where is the ticket-office for Dieppe?	Où est le bureau des billets pour Dieppe? <i>oo-èl-bü-rō dé-bĩ-íe-poor Dièp?</i>
Where is the luggage-office?	Où est le bureau des bagages? <i>oo-èl bü-rō dé bă-găj?</i>
Where is the cloak-room?	Où est la consigne? <i>oo-è-lă-con-sing?</i>
Where are the toilet-rooms?	Où sont les cabinets? <i>oo-son lé-că-bĩ-né?</i>
A first (second, third) single to Rouen.	Une première (seconde, troisième) aller pour Rouen. <i>ũn prě-miěr (sě-gond, trōă-zièm ă-lé poor Roo-an.</i>
A first (second, third) return to Dieppe.	Une première (seconde, troisième) aller et retour pour Dieppe. <i>ũn prě-miěr (sě-gond, trōăzièm) ă-lé ér-toor poor Dièp.</i>
How much?	Combien? <i>con-bĩn?</i>

Porter, get me a corner.	Employé, trouvez-moi un coin. <i>an-plö-ié, troo-vé-möä un-cöin.</i>
Where is the guard?	Où est le chef de train? <i>oo-èl-shéf dë-trin?</i>
Are you the guard?	Est-ce vous le chef de train? <i>ès-vool-shéf dë-trin?</i>
Look after my bicycle, will you?	Prenez soin de mon bicycle, s'il vous plaît. <i>prë-né sōin dë-mon bi-sicl', sī-voo-plè.</i>

(And so saying—or even without saying anything—the wise traveler tips the guard ten or twenty cents—50 centimes, or 1 franc.)

There is no room in the second class.	Il n'y a pas de place en seconde. <i>il-niă-păd-plăs ans-gord.</i>
Can I go first?	Puis-je aller en première? <i>püij ä-lé an prëmiër?</i>
My baggage is lost.	Mes bagages sont perdus. <i>mé bă-găj son pér-dü.</i>
I saw it at Dieppe.	Je les ai vus à Dieppe. <i>jë-lé-zé-vü ä Dièp.</i>
It was labeled.	Ils étaient enregistrés. <i>il-zé-tè aur-jis-tré.</i>
Can I catch a train for—?	Puis-je attraper un train pour—? <i>püij - ä-tră-pé un-trin poor—?</i>
Do you mind smoking?	La fumée vous dérange-t-elle? <i>lă-fü-mé voo dé-ranj-tel?</i>
Would you like me to shut—open—the window?	Voulez-vous que je ferme—j'ouvre—la fenêtre? <i>voo - le - voo - këj - férn—joovr'—lă-fë-nètr?</i>



May I shut—open—the window?	Voulez-vous me permettre de fermer—d'ouvrir—la fenêtre? voo - lé - voo - pér - metr' dě-fér-mé — doo-vrîr— lă-fě-nètr?
Have you got the tickets, my dear?	Avez-vous les billets, mon cher? ă vé - voo lé - bî - ié <i>mon</i> shèr.
We shall arrive in about fifteen minutes, my dear.	Nous arriverons dans à peu près quinze minutes, ma chère. noo-ză-rî-vě-ron <i>dan-ză-</i> pē-prè <i>kinz-mī-nüt</i> mă-shèr.
They collect the tickets at the gate.	On prend les billets à l'arrivée. <i>on-pran</i> lè-bî-ié ă-lă-rî-vé.
Get your hand baggage ready, and roll your rug tight.	Préparez vos petits bagages, et roulez bien votre couverture de voyage. pré-pă-ré vō-p'ti-bă-găj é roo-lé-bîin vōtr coo-věr-türd vōă-iăj.
Are you sure you forget nothing?	Etes-vous sûr que vous n'oubliez rien? èt-voo-sür kě voo-noo-blié rîin.
Porter, a cab.	Employé, un coupé. <i>an-plō-îé, un-coo-pé.</i>
A four-wheeler.	Un fiacre à galerie. <i>un fî-ăcr' ă găl-rî.</i>
A small omnibus.	Un omnibus de famille. <i>un om-nî-büsd-fă-miye.</i>
I have no baggage.	Je n'ai pas de bagages. jě-né-păd-bă-găj.
I have some baggage.	J'ai des bagages. jé-dé-bă-găj.



## CABS AND CABBIES

There are two sorts of cabbies in Paris: those who will drive you at a decent pace, and those who will tear along the crowded streets regardless of their freight and of the passers-by; those who will take you where you want to go with a certain amount of care, and those who will spill you on the asphalt or at a street corner; those who have an idea, however vague, of the street, the name of which you called out on getting in, and those who ask you where it is; in short, there are cabbies who can drive, and cabbies who cannot. The percentage of the latter is extraordinarily high! So I feel rather nervous about recommending you cabs as a non-emotional as well as a safe means of conveyance.

Of course, if you have insured your life for the benefit of your relatives, or if you are in the habit of carrying about you an illustrated paper that will guarantee the bearer so much, on the strict understanding that he loses one or two limbs and a couple of eyes, oh, then, it is a very different matter! By all means do take a *fiacre*.

On the other hand, if you are in no hurry to depart this wicked world, and more particularly this abominable (but nice) place, Paris, go on foot, or take a 'bus. These are heavier vehicles, and they don't upset as a rule, although they will now and then overthrow a growler, but what does it matter, so long as you yourself are not bodily or mentally upset by them?

There are seasons in the year when the Parisian coachman is polite and meek, others when he is the reverse. When Paris is overflowing with "distinguished" foreigners, and the air is balmy and gay, you must approach a disengaged coachman with a pleasant smile and due reverence for his elevated position, and let him understand that you will acknowledge his valuable services by a "good-for-a-drink" (tip).

There are two sorts of carriages: first, *Voitures fermées* — vŏă-tür-fér-mé — (hackney-carriages); second, *Voitures decouvertes* or *Victorias* — vŏă-tür dé-cou-vért — victŏriă — (open carriages). The latter are in great demand in the summer, and not easily found, especially in the afternoon. It is very enjoyable to take a drive in one of them round the boulevards or in the *Bois de Boulogne* (böäd-boo-lŏnye).

Inside the Paris walls, the legal fare is not per distance but per drive (*à la course*—ă lă coors), that is: 1 fr. 50 before 12:30 p. m. (after, 2 fr. 25); tip, 0 fr. 25. If two or three people are going in the same carriage and mean to drive from one end of Paris to the other, say from Montmartre (*mon-märtr'*) to Montrouge (*mon-rooj*), the tip should be made proportionate to the distance. By the hour the rate is 2 fr., with a tip of 25 centimes per hour. The above tariffs apply to all cabs having a conspicuous number painted on their lamps. Cabs with inside seats for four passengers cost a trifle more; there are no open carriages of that kind.

N. B.—If you are in a café, restaurant or hotel, and in need of a cab, always send the waiter for it.

### TO GET A CAB.

### POUR AVOIR UNE VOITURE.

Poor ă-vŏăr ün vŏă-tür.

Waiter, call me a cab, please.

Garçon, appelez-moi une voiture, s'il vous plaît.  
găr-son, ap-lé-mŏă ün vŏăt-tür, sî-voo-plè.

Waiter, get me a cab, please.

Garçon, allez me chercher une voiture, s'il vous plaît.  
găr-son, ălé mĕ-shér-shé ün vŏă-tür, sî-voo-plè.

—a closed carriage.

—une voiture fermée.  
—ün vŏă-tür-fériné.

—an open carriage.

—une voiture découverte.  
—ün vŏă-tür dé-coo-vért.

—a warmed carriage.	—une voiture chauffée. — <i>ün vöă-tür shō-fé.</i>
—a four-wheeler for my baggage.	—une voiture à galerie pour mes bagages. — <i>ün vöă-tür ă găl-ri poor mé-bă-găj.</i>
Tell the cabby to come and wait for me here at noon.	Dites au cocher de venir m'attendre ici à midi. dit <i>ö-cö-shé dëv-nîr mă-tandr îs-î ă mî-dî.</i>
—at one o'clock sharp.	—à une heure précis. — <i>ă ün-ër-pré-sî.</i>
—a quarter past two.	—à deux heures et quart. — <i>ă dë-zër é căr.</i>
—half-past twelve P. M.	—à midi et demie. — <i>ă mî-dî é dë-mî.</i>
—half past twelve A. M.	—à minuit et demie. — <i>ă mî-nüi é dë-mî.</i>
A cab with a good horse.	Une voiture avec un bon cheval. <i>ün vöă-tür ă-vec un bon shë-văl.</i>
Coachman, by the hour.	Cocher, à l'heure. <i>cö-shé, ă-lër.</i>
Wait for me here.	Attendez-moi ici. <i>ă-tan-dé-möă î-sî.</i>
Coachman, Saint-Lazare station.	Cocher, gare Saint-Lazare. <i>cö-shé, găr-sîn-lă-zăr.</i>
Don't drive so fast.	N'allez pas si vite. <i>nă-lé-pă-sî-vit.</i>
A franc extra if I catch the train.	Un franc de pourboire si j'attrape le train. <i>un fran dë-poor-böär sî jă-trap lë-trîn.</i>
Here is the tariff.	Voilà le tarif. <i>vöă-lal-tă-rif.</i>
You can't cheat me, that's an over-charge.	Vous ne pouvez pas me refaire, c'est trop. <i>voon-poo-vé-pă mër-fër, sè-trö.</i>

## 'BUSES AND STREET CARS

There are eighty-five lines of omnibuses and street cars (called *tramways* in France and England) in Paris. As a means of conveyance, 'buses and cars are safe and comfortable enough, but extremely slow, and there are not nearly enough of them. Hours: 7 or 7:30 A. M. till 12:20 A. M.

'Buses and cars stop at certain stations, called *Bureaux des Omnibus*. These are very useful places when it is raining. On the busiest lines, it is safe to go in and ask for a number, naming the direction of the 'bus you want to take. (Buy a map of the car and 'bus lines.) An official, with an *O* on his cap, will give you a number. Look out for the next 'bus, follow the other passengers, and if your number is called out, get in.

"Inside" and "*plate-forme*" (where the conductor stands), o fr. 30; "outside," o fr. 15, all the way. If your 'bus or car does not take you straight to the place where you want to go, but crosses another line which will suit you, say, on paying your fare: "*Correspondance*" (cō-rēs-pon-dans), which means "a transfer." If you are *inside* or on the *plate-forme*, it is given you free of charge; if *outside*, on payment of 15 centimes extra.

At the proper station for changing lines, go to the *O* man in the Bureau, get another number, etc.

The coachmen in the service of the *Compagnie Générale des Omnibus* drive well. Always try to get into a 'bus or car as near to its starting-point as possible. The direction followed by the 'bus, both on outward and return journey, is shown by a movable board at the back. When the 'bus is "full" you will see the word *complet* at the back, above the entrance. But this means that the 'bus is *complet* "inside" only. A glance will tell you if it is "complet" outside, also.

No one is ever allowed aboard above the number of passengers for whom seats are provided.

'BUSES AND CARS.	OMNIBUS ET TRAMWAYS.
Where is the Omnibus station for—?	Om-nĩ-bũs é-tram-oo-é. Où est le Bureau des omnibus pour—? oo-èl bü-rõ dé-zom-nĩ-bũs poor—?
A number for—	Un numéro pour—? <i>un-nũ-mé-rõ</i> poor—?
What's the color of the 'bus for—?	Quelle est la couleur de l'omnibus pour—? kel-è lă-coo-lěr dē lom-ni-bũs poor—?
Is this right for—?	Est-ce bien la voiture pour—? <i>ès-bĩn lă-võă-tiür</i> poor—?
How long does it take to get to—?	Combien de temps faut-il pour aller à—? <i>con-bĩn dē-tan fõ-til</i> poor ă-lé ă—?
Any room inside? outside?	Y a-t-il de la place à l'intérieur? l'impériale? <i>ĩă-til dē-lă-plăs ă-lĩn-té-rĩer? ă-lĩn-pé-riăl?</i>
A transfer, please.	Une correspondance, s. v. p. <i>ũn-cõ-rés-pon-dans, s.v.p.</i>
Where have I to change to go to—?	Où faut-il que je change pour aller à—? oo-fõ-til kěj- <i>shanj</i> poor ă-lé ă—?
Where do I get out?	Où faut-il descendre? oo-fõ-til d- <i>sandr'</i> ?
Put me down — street.	Arrêtez-moi, rue—. <i>ă-rè-té-mõă, rü—.</i>
Have you got a plan of the tram and 'bus lines?	Avez-vous un plan des lignes de tramway et d'omnibus? <i>ă-vé-voo un-plan</i> dé-linj- dē tram-oo-é é-dõm-nĩ-bũs?
How much?	Combien? <i>con-bĩn?</i>

## POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES

BUREAUX DE POSTE (**Blue** lamp outside).

HOURS: Summer, 7 A. M.; Winter, 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.; Sundays, till 6 P. M.

When you get into a post-office in Paris, or in any large French town, the first thing you notice is the foulness of the air. So, take a long breath before you go in. Another thing which you can hardly help being struck by, is the amount of time that will elapse before you are served. While No. 2 is hard at work, No. 3 and No. 4, and occasionally No. 5, will gaze idly at you with a condescending air, through the railings, or chat pleasantly together. If you want to send, or cash, a money-order, they will politely refer you to No. 2, who seems to be the only creature doing any work at all in the establishment. Wait patiently, if you can, till the people who arrived before you are served. (No smoking allowed, of course; it might corrupt the atmosphere!) They manage these things better in America and other countries.

There are not nearly enough post-offices in Paris, and the result is that at certain hours of the day they are crowded beyond endurance. Moral: NEVER go to a post-office to buy a stamp; go to a tobacco store.

N. B.—Most post-offices are provided with a public telephone closet (*Cabinet téléphonique publique*).

### Postage.

France, Algeria, Corsica:

*Letters*: 0 fr. 15—per 15 grammes (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.).

*Letter-cards*: 0 fr. 15.

*Postal-cards*: 0 fr. 10—with “reply,” 0 fr. 20.

*Registered Letter*: 0 fr. 25, in addition to postage.

**Foreign Postage.**

To the United States and all other countries included in the Postal Union:

*Letters:* 0 fr. 25 per 15 grammes ( $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.).

*Letter-cards:* 0 fr. 25.

*Postal-cards:* 0 fr. 10—with "reply," 0 fr. 20.

*Registered letter:* 0 fr. 25, in addition to postage.

*Newspapers for America:* 0 fr. 5 per 50 grammes.

Stamps are to be had at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 centimes.

The proper way of addressing a letter for France is as follows:

MONSIEUR JEAN DE MUSSY,  
Rue des Champs, 37,  
Montmédy,  
(Meuse).

(Meuse, the department, in parenthesis.)

**Sending or Cashing Money-Orders.**

The fee for sending a money-order within France or to Algeria or Corsica is 1 centime per franc.

The fee for sending a money-order to the United States is 25 centimes per 25 francs or fraction of 25 francs.\*

**I. SENDING A MONEY-ORDER (*Émission de Mandats*).**

Get your letter ready for posting, address and all. On entering the post-office of a large town, go to that part of the railings where you see the words *Émission de Mandats* written. When your turn comes say to the official: *Mandat de — francs* (see NUMBERS, p. 17)—*Măn-dă-dě—fran—* "Money-order for—francs"—and add: *Je paie les frais—jě-pě-lé-frè—* "I'll pay the fee." Then the official will ask you: *Qui envoie?—kī-an-văă?—*

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\* You can't send more than 252 francs (50 dollars) by each money order,—but you will more likely want to cash that sum than send it.



"Who is the sender?" You are expected then to give your name and address. The best plan is to have both written out on a piece of paper.

To send a money-order—inland or abroad—you have no form to fill up.

Postal-orders are also obtainable for the value of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 francs, but for France only.

## 2. CASHING A MONEY-ORDER (*Païement de Mandats*).

You must prove your identity by producing whatever *bona fide* documents you have relating to yourself. This is very important, especially if you are not staying at a hotel. A passport is always a valuable thing to have in such cases. Sometimes, officials will be satisfied with being shown the envelope containing the order to be cashed, but these thinking-a-lot-of-themselves gents are versatile in the extreme. On entering the post-office, make straight for the man whose face you perceive through the railings, under the words: *Païement de Mandats*.

3. TELEGRAPH MONEY-ORDERS (*Mandats Télégraphiques*) can be sent or received. The fee is 1 centime per franc, plus cost of telegram, and a fixed fee of 50 centimes for notifying the receiver.

## General Delivery (*Poste Restante*).

In France letters can be sent *Poste Restante* to all provincial and Parisian offices. Letters addressed only: A. Jones, Esq., or Monsieur Jones, *Poste Restante*, Paris, are only to be had at the *Hôtel des Postes* (General Post-Office) in the Rue du Louvre, between the hours of 7 or 8 A. M. and 10 P. M. (5 P. M. on Sundays). Letters addressed to other offices should bear the address of the office. A letter addressed to you by name at a *Poste Restante* can only be handed to you on proof of your identity. The best plan is to have it addressed in your own initials, or to any initials you like: *e. g.*, W.H.A.T. C.H.E.E.R., or to a number. Letters thus addressed will be delivered to you without any difficulty.



A chemical formula is often used (the use of formulæ of explosives being strongly deprecated just now).

### Letter-Boxes (Hours of Collection).

In Paris and in all the large cities of France, you find on the letter-boxes indications when the next mail will be distributed in the city and when the next mail leaves for the country (*départements*) and for abroad (*étranger*). These indications run as follows: *Les lettres jetées à la boîte maintenant seront distribuées à Paris aujourd'hui* (or *demain*) *entre* (say) *huit heures et neuf heures et demie du soir*—"Letters posted now will be distributed in Paris to-day (or to-morrow) between (say) 8 and 9:30 P. M."

For *Départements* and *Etranger*, the notice runs as follows: *Les lettres pour les Départements et l'Etranger partiront aujourd'hui* (if the collection is not made) or *demain* (if made). "Letters for the country and abroad will leave to-day or—as the case may be—to-morrow."

In Paris there are eight collections and eight deliveries per diem. On *Sundays*, only the eighth is omitted.

Every letter-box has an indicator showing the number of the collection last made, as follows: *La 1<sup>ère</sup> (2<sup>e</sup>., 3<sup>e</sup>.) levée est faite.*

The last collection for country and abroad, in Paris, takes place at 4:30 in pillar-boxes and boxes outside tobacco stores, at 5:30 in most post-offices. At 6 (as late as 7:30 in a few) by putting on an extra stamp of 15 centimes (3 cents).

### Letters for England.

They can be posted without extra charge as late as 8:30 P. M. at the post-office branch in the Rue d'Amsterdam, 19 (alongside the Gare Saint-Lazare), or in one of the two letter-boxes inside the large hall of Gare Saint-Lazare, first floor.

### Letters for the United States.

By posting them before 5 P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays you make sure of their departure by the Wednesday and Saturday steamers. For other steamers, ask the hotel interpreter.

There are a few pillar-boxes after the American style in Paris, but these have been painted a dark green color, so they are not very conspicuous. They also sometimes have advertisements posted at the top of them; hence the pillar-box looks like an ordinary pillar, and not a receptacle for letters. There is a box in every tobacco-store.

In villages not provided with a post-office, the letter-box and the local tobacco store, where stamps are to be had, are generally to be found in the vicinity of the church.

### Telegraph Offices.

TÉLÉGRAPHE (Blue lamps outside).

HOURS: Summer, 7 A. M.; Winter, 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Sundays, till 6 P. M.

The office at 4 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris, is open till 12 p. m., also that of the Grand Hôtel, Boulevard des Capucines. The office at the Bourse (Stock-Exchange) is open *all night*.

Telegraph and post offices are usually in the same building. Telegrams must be written in ink, not in pencil. If you cross out any words, you are required to state the fact and the number of words crossed out over your signature on the blank. Example: *Biffé trois mots. John Q. Beanbody*. Forms are to be found on tables, with pens which sometimes won't write. Minimum charge for France (20 words or less), 0 fr. 50. Each additional word, 5 centimes. For England, 0 fr. 20 per word. For New York, 1 fr. 25 per word from Paris. Special rates for every American city. For instance, Chicago, 1 fr. 55 per word. No minimum, and codes may be freely used.\* A telegram with "prepaid answer" is charged 0 fr. 50 cent. extra for ten words. The letters R. P. (*réponse payée* = "answer prepaid") to be written before the address; they count as one word and are charged for. All telegrams to be signed, except those for foreign countries. A telegram to be called for can be sent *Poste Restante* or *Télégraphe Restant*. In large telegraph-offices in Paris, telegram cards for Paris (open, 0 fr. 30;

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\* See Code at the end of this book.

closed, o fr. 50) can be sent by pneumatic tube. They are supposed to be delivered within two hours. No limit to number of words. There is a special box for these cards, inside or outside the telegraph-office, and bearing the words: CARTES TÉLÉGRAMMES. These are to be obtained from the telegraph clerk.

## POST-OFFICES.

## BUREAUX DE POSTE.

Bü-röd-pöst.

Is there a post-office near here?	Y a-t-il un bureau de poste par ici? iă-til <i>un</i> bü-röd-pöst pă-rî-sî?
Where is the General Post-Office?	Où est la Grande Poste? oo-è lă- <i>grand</i> pöst?
One postal-card for England, please.	Une carte postale pour l'Angleterre, s'il vous plaît. ün cărt pös-tal poor <i>lan-glě-tèr</i> , sî-voo-plè.
Two 5-cent stamps.	Deux timbres à cinq sous. dē- <i>tin</i> br' ă- <i>sin</i> -soo.
Three 3-cent letter-cards.	Trois cartes-lettres à trois sous. trōă cărt-lètr' ă-trōă soo.
Four 5-cent letter-cards.	Quatre cartes-lettres à cinq sous. cat cărt-lètr ă- <i>sin</i> -soo.
Two postal cards with "reply."	Deux cartes postales avec réponse. dē-cărt-pös-tal ă-vec ré- <i>pons</i> .
Will letters for England leave to-day?	Les lettres pour l'Angleterre partiront-elles aujourd'hui? lé lét'r' poor <i>lan-glě-tèr</i> pă-r-tî- <i>ron</i> -tel ô-joor-düi?

Have you got any letters General Delivery for Mr. Jones?	Avez-vous des lettres Poste-restante pour M. Jones?*
	ă-vé-voo dé-lètr' pöst-res-tant poor Mě-siě jōns (not <i>D</i> jones)?
Have you got any letters General Delivery initialed F.R.O.G.?	Avez-vous des lettres Poste-restante aux initiales F.R.O.G.
	ă-vé-voo-dé-lètr pöst-res-tant ô-zĩ-nĩ-siāl, éf, ér, ô, jé.
Please register this letter.	Veillez recommander cette lettre.
	vě-ié rě-cō-man-dé set-lètr'.
Will one stamp be sufficient?	Un seul timbre suffira-t-il?
	un-sěl tĩnbr' sũ-fĩ-ră-til?
How much have I got to pay for sending this?	Combien faut-il payer pour envoyer ça?
	con-bĩn fō-til pé-ié poor an-vō-ié sǎ?
Please give me a telegraph blank.	Veillez me donner une forme télégraphique.
	vě-iém'-dōn-né ũn fōrm té-lé-grǎ-fic.
I wish to pay for the answer, twenty words.	Je désire payer la réponse, vingt mots.
	jě-dé-zir-pé-ié lǎ ré-ponz vĩn-mō.
Please ring up Central, and ask to be connected with number —.	Veillez sonner le Bureau Central et demandez le numéro —.
	vě-ié sōn-né lě bü-rō san-trǎl é dman-dé lě-nũ-mé-rō —.
All right, good-by.	Cela suffit, adieu.
	slǎ sũ-fĩ, ă-dĩě.

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\*If you have no card with your name thereon, be careful to spell it and pronounce it in the French way.

## ABOUT HOTELS

"Sare, eef you af no 'otel, I shall recommend you milor, to ze 'Otel Betfort, in ze Quay, close to ze bazing-machines and custom-ha-oose, goot bets and fine garten, sare: table d'hôte, sare, à cinq heures; breakfast, sare, in French or Amayrican style;—I am ze *commissionnaire* (porter), sare, and will see to your loggish."

These cursed fellows, as Thackeray calls them, usually besiege you at Calais, Dieppe or Boulogne, when you land, and in fact, whenever you come out of a railway station in France.

Many guides contain lists of "recommended" hotels, and the author usually assures us that this "recommendation" has not been paid for. It has been inserted, mind, for the sole benefit and welfare of the traveler, from the pure and unalloyed pleasure of making you snug and comfortable. So, you confidently step in, are sometimes uncomfortable, often fleeced, and finally you swear at the guide and its author.

"Attendance" and especially "light" (bougies) are the two items which often unduly raise the amount of the bill. Knowing the not unreasonable objection that American (and French) people have to paying 1 fr. 50 for using a penny-worth of candle, we advise you to always ask in advance that both these charges be included in the price of the rooms.

At Petit Déjeuner, or what we call in America breakfast, the tourist may have either chocolate, or coffee and milk, or tea and milk, with bread and butter.

At Déjeuner (luncheon) and Dîner, wine or cider is included in the price, unless otherwise stated. Coffee is always considered an extra. The usual tip for a single meal at Table d'Hôte is 0 fr. 30; for a day or two, 1 or 2 francs, to be divided between the chamber-maid and the waiter.

In most hotels you are requested to put down your name in a book and to state whence you come (*venant de*), whither you are going (*allant à*), your age (*âge*), profession (*profession*), the place of your birth (*lieu de naissance*). This book is supposed to be inspected now and then by the police; so, look out!

## ABOUT HOTELS.

DES HÔTELS.  
Dé-zǒ-tel.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Where is the — Hotel?   | Où se trouve l'Hôtel du—?<br>oos-troov lõ-tel dü—.  |
| Can you tell me of a hotel where the charges are moderate?      | Pouvez-vous m'indiquer un hôtel pas trop cher?<br>poo-vé-voo <i>min-dĩ-ké un-nǒ-tel</i> pǎ-trǒ-shèr?                                  |
| Can you tell me of a hotel at moderate charges, but very clean? | Pouvez-vous m'indiquer un hôtel pas trop cher, mais très propre?<br>poo-vé-voo <i>min-dĩ-ké un-nǒ-tel</i> pǎ-trǒ-shèr, mè trè-prǒpr'? |
| Can you tell me of a hotel where you get good cooking?          | Pouvez-vous m'indiquer un hôtel où l'on mange bien?<br>poo-vé-voo <i>min-dĩ-ké un-nǒ-tel</i> oo-lon manj bĩn?                         |
| Can you tell me of a hotel near the railway?                    | Pouvez-vous m'indiquer un hôtel près du chemin de fer?<br>poo-vé-voo <i>min-dĩ-ké un-nǒ-tel</i> prè düsh-mĩnd-fér?                    |
| Can you tell me of a hotel where there is a table d'hôte?       | Pouvez-vous m'indiquer un hôtel où il y ait une table d'hôte?<br>poo-vé-voo <i>min-dĩ-ké un-nǒ-tel</i> ou-il-ĩè ün tǎbl' dǒt?         |

- Can you tell me of a good "restywrong" at fixed price? Pouvez-vous m'indiquer un bon restaurant à prix-fixe?  
poo-vé-voo *min-dĩ-ké* un *bon* rés-tõ-*ran* ä-pri-fix?
- Which way shall I (we) go? (see pp. 48, 49). Par où faut-il aller? (v. pp. 48, 49).  
pã-roo fõ-tĩ-lã-lé?
- Will you take me for 8 francs a day, everything included? Pouvez-vous me recevoir pour huit francs par jour, tout compris?  
poo - vé - voo mër-sě-võär poor üi *fran* pãr joor, too-*con*-pri?
- Can you give me a bedroom for the night? Pouvez-vous me donner une chambre pour la nuit?  
poo-vé-voo mē dõ-né ün *shanbr'* poor lã-nüi?
- How much for a bed, light and attendance included? Combien une chambre, bougie et service compris?  
*con-biin* ün *shanbr'* boo-ji é sér-vis *con*-pri?
- I propose to stay here two, three (see p. 17) days. J'ai l'intention de rester ici, deux, trois (v. p. 17) jours.  
jé-*lin-tan-sion* dẽ-res-té ĩ-sĩ, dē, trõă, — joor.
- What is the charge per day, everything included, with light and attendance? Combien la pension par jour, tout compris, bougie et service?  
*con-biin* lã-*pan-sion* pãr joor, too-*con*-pri, boo-ji é sér-vis?
- How much for bed and breakfast inclusive? Combien pour la chambre et le petit déjeuner, tout compris?  
*con-biin* poor lã-*shanbr'* é lěp-tĩ dé-jě-né, too *con*-pri?



Will you call me to-morrow at — o'clock?	Voulez-vous me réveiller demain à — heures? voo-lé-voo mē-ré-ve-ié dē- <i>mīn</i> à—ēr?
Have you got a railway time-table?	Avez-vous un indicateur des chemins de fer? ă-vé-voo <i>un-nīn-dī-că-tēr</i> dé-shē- <i>mīnd</i> -fér?
I wish to wash my hands, where is my room?	J'ai besoin de me laver les mains, où est ma chambre? jé bē-zoin dēm lă-vé lé <i>mīn</i> , oo è mǎ <i>shanbr'</i> ?
What floor? What number?	A quel étage? Quel numéro? ă-kel é-tǎj? Kel nū-mé-rō?
At what o'clock is luncheon?	A quelle heure déjeune-t-on? ă-kel ēr dé-jēn- <i>ton</i> ?
At what o'clock is dinner?	A quelle heure dîne-t-on? ă-kel ēr dīn- <i>ton</i> ?
Is there a bath-room in the house?	Y a-t-il une salle de bains dans la maison? īă-tīl ūn sāl de- <i>bīn dan</i> lă mè- <i>zon</i> ?
Where is the porter?	Où est le portier? oo-èl pōr-tié?
Tell me where the W. C. is.	Dites-moi où sont les cabinets? dīt-mōă oo- <i>son</i> lé-că-bī-né?
I have got some baggage at the station, here is my check.	J'ai des bagages au chemin de fer, voici mon bulletin. jé dé-bă-găj ō-shē- <i>mīnd</i> - fér, vōă-sī <i>mon būl-tīn</i> .
Can I have my baggage in by to-night?	Puis-je avoir mes bagages ce soir? (see <i>Traveling Requisites</i> , p. 36). pūij ă-vōăr mé bă-găj sē-sōăr?



Tourists will often want to have some clothes washed. At most hotels they can get this done on the premises. If it is only a matter of washing a few handkerchiefs, a pair of stockings, or the like, ask the chamber-maid.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Where can I put my satchel?  | Où pourrais-je mettre ma valise?<br>ou poo-rèj metr' mǎ-vǎ-liz?  |
| Might I have a flannel shirt washed?                                     | Mademoiselle, pourrais-je faire laver une chemise de flanelle?<br>mǎd-mǎǎ-zel, poo-rèj fèr lǎ-vé ün shě-miz dē-flǎ-nel?                        |
| Might I have a pair of stockings washed?                                 | Mademoiselle, pourrais-je faire laver une paire de bas?<br>mǎd-mǎǎ-zel, poo-rèj fèr lǎ-vé ün pèr dē-bā?  |
| Will it be ready by to-morrow morning?                                   | Est-ce que cela sera prêt pour demain matin?<br>ès-kě-s!ǎ srǎ-prè poor dē-mîn mǎ-tîn?  |
| It does not matter if it is not dry.                                     | Cela ne fait rien si ce n'est pas sec.<br>slǎn-fé rîîn sis-nè pa-sec.  |
| —if it is not ironed.  | —si ce n'est pas repassé.<br>—sis nè pǎ-rē-pǎ-sé.  |
| I have got a button to sew on, can you give me some thread and a needle? | J'ai un bouton à recoudre, pouvez-vous me donner du fil et une aiguille?<br>jé - un - boo-ton ǎr-coodr' poo-vé-voom-dǎ-ně dü-fil é-ün é-güiye? |
| —white thread?—black?  | —du fil blanc?—noir?<br>—dü fil blan?—nǎär?  |
| What's interesting to see here?  | Qu'y-a-t-il d'intéressant à voir ici?<br>kiǎ-til dîn - té - ré - san ǎ vǎär î-sî?  |

## BATHS

The morning bath is an American institution, a fine one too, but from the fact that it is little used in France it does not follow that the French never wash. Public baths are to be found in every town, and are patronized by all classes of society.

A "complete" bath, in Paris, or in the provinces, includes a *fond de bain* (large piece of linen covering the inside of the bath-tub), two or three hot or cold towels, and a sort of linen dressing-gown.

The average cost is 1 fr. 50 (tip, 20 cent.).

In "simple" baths, *fonds de bain* and dressing-gowns are not provided. Always ask for a *bain complet*.

Soap is generally to be had from the attendant.

If you want your hands to be white and fair, your complexion bright and clear, your skin as soft and smooth as velvet, and as fresh as seabreezes, you must expect to pay at least 2 fr. 50 per cake.

Soaps, like ices, are manufactured in all sorts of colors and sizes. But if you are not particularly anxious that peop'e should recognize that the sort of soap you have been using was expensive when you shake hands with them, or say "Good morning" to them, a five-cent cake will answer your purpose cleanly enough, and will float on water besides.

At most public baths there is a chiropodist on the premises, who extracts corns, "while you wait."

### BATHS.

### BAINS.

#### *Bin.*

Where are the public  
baths, please?

Où se trouvent les bains,  
s. v. p.?

oos-troov lé-*bin*, sǐ-voo-  
plè?

Are there any baths  
near here?

Y a-t-il des bains par ici?  
iǎ-til dé-*bin* pǎ rǐ-sǐ?

A cold bath, complete.

Un bain froid, complet.  
*un-bin* frǒă con-plé.

- A warm bath, complete. Un bain chaud, complet.  
*un-bin shō con-plé.*
- Waiter, a piece of soap. Garçon, un savon.  
*gār-son-un-să-von.*
- Waiter—How do you like your bath, sir? Garçon — Comment voulez-vous votre bain, monsieur?  
*cō-man voo-lé-voo vot-bin, m'siē?*
- Guest — Warm — hot — tepid — cold — nearly cold. Client — Chaud, — très chaud, — tiède, — froid, — presque froid.  
*shō, — trē-shō, — tiéd, — frōă, — prèsk frōă.*
- W.—Would you like to have your linen now, sir? G.—Monsieur veut-il son linge maintenant?  
*mě-siē vē-til son-linj mint-nan?*
- G.—Yes, please. C.—Je veux bien.  
*jě-vē-biîn.*
- W.—Will you kindly ring for your linen? G.—Monsieur voudra bien sonner pour le linge?  
*mě-siē voo-dră biîn sō-né poor lě-linj.*
- G.—All right. Where is the W. C.? C.—Bien. Où sont les cabinets?  
*biîn. Oo-son lé-că-bi-né?*
- G. (shouting)—Waiter! Waiter! I can't turn the tap, I shall be drowned and the room will be flooded!\* C. (criant) — Garçon! Garçon! je ne peux pas tourner le robinet, je vais me noyer et la salle de bain va être inondée!  
*(crian) gār-son! gār-son! jěn pē-pă-toor-né lě-rō-bi-né, jě-vēm nōă-ié é-lă-săl dē-bin vă-ètr' i-non-dé.*

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\*If a Frenchman found himself in this awful predicament in England he would very likely cry out: I *will* be drowned, and the room *shall* be flooded. Bother the use of "shall" and "will"!

## BARBERS

The sign of a barber in France is not a pole painted red, white and blue, as in the United States, but a copper shaving-dish, hanging outside the shop. This, of course, in small cities and villages—elsewhere there is only a regular sign over the door.

You must not expect a French barber to cut your hair in ten minutes. Unlike his American brother, he is an artist, he is a Professor of Coiffure! and he must be allowed a good half-hour for his work. If you want to have your beard cut as well, you must allow three-quarters of an hour. Of course, he will make himself very p'essant, and congratulate you on the color of your hair, if you have any left. Like his American confrère, he will probably draw your attention to the weather, and inform you that there has been a "fine shower after the rain."

By this time he will certainly have discovered that your hair is falling out, and will offer you, as he is by business bound, all sorts and colors of washes. Now, please yourself, but these luxuries have to be paid for. Hereby hangs a tale which is not a *story*.

An English gentleman of haughty mien—he was of royal descent, being (distantly) related to Edward III.—was, when in Paris, wont to pass himself off as a lord. His name was Robinson. (Milord Robinson sounds rather well in French.) One day he entered a barber shop on *Place de la Madeleine*. Two assistants pounced at once upon his lordship, and were soon engaged in pouring upon his royal head the most costly perfumes. As he had only studied French for ten years, and could only answer *oui* to the questions put to him, he was somewhat surprised at receiving one franc change out of the napoleon (four-dollar gold piece) which he had carelessly thrown on the counter, and at being presented with a rather heavy parcel, consisting of valuable scent and of a never-failing

hair restorer. Being a milord, he left the one franc change on the counter to the bowing assistants. But once out of the shop he uttered most unlordly words, and waxed very wroth, uttered great oaths in a very ungentlemanly way, and came back to England with an idea that French barbers are a *sacré* bad lot.

If you should ever want a shave, and find yourself in some far, far away country village in Normandy or Brittany—and I am now addressing my brother cyclists—don't miss the possible chance of being performed upon by the local barber. He, or she, will most probably introduce a spoon into your mouth, or, for want of this utensil, apply his, or her, thumb against your cheek—inside your mouth, of course—or pinch your nose, just to prevent a gash on the cheek or upper lip. You will find this great fun.

With a few exceptions payment is to be made at the counter. When the operation is over, the artist accompanies you to the cash-box, and the tip is given either to the man or lady in charge, or dropped into a sort of urn placed for that purpose on the counter.

The average charges made by first-class and second-class barbers are as follows:

	First-class.	Second-class.
Haircutting . . .	o fr. 75 or 1 fr.	o fr. 30 or o fr. 40
Shaving . . .	o fr. 40	o fr. 20
Beard . . .	o fr. 60	o fr. 25
Shampooing . . .	o fr. 60	o fr. 40
Tip . . .	o fr. 40	o fr. 20

N. B.—In barber parlance, a *complet* is the name given to a series of operations, consisting in cutting the hair and beard, and in shampooing both with quinine, or portugal, or lilac water.

## BARBERS.

## COIFFEURS.

Căă-fër.

Is there a hairdresser near here?

Y a-t-il un coiffeur par ici?  
iă-tîl un căă-fër pă-rî-sî?

Question. — The hair, sir?

Question.—Les cheveux monsieur?

Q.—lësh-vê, m'siê?

Answer.—Yes.

Q.—How do you like it?  
Rather short or very short?

A.—No. Just trim it.

Q.—Do you make a parting?

A.—Yes, in the middle  
—on the right—on the left.

Q.—Would you like to have your beard cut as well?

A.—Yes, rather short at the sides, but don't you touch the mustache.

Q.—Your hair is falling out, sir, would you like to be shampooed? —with quinine water? (o fr. 30.) —with portugal water? (o fr. 40.) —with lilac water? (o fr. 75).

Q.—A shampoo to the beard as well?

Réponse.—Oui, les cheveux.

R.—ooî, lésh-vē.

Q.—Comment les voulez-vous? Assez courts ou très courts?

Q.—cǒ-man lé-voo-lé voo? ā-sé-coor oo trè-coor?

R.—Non, rafraîchir seulement.

R.—non, ră-frè-shîr sěl-man.

Q.—Faites-vous une raie?

Q.—fét-voo ün-rè?

R.—Oui, au milieu — à droite—à gauche.

R.—ooî, ô-mî-liě—ă-drăăt—ă-gōsh.

Q.—Faut-il aussi vous tailler la barbe?

Q.—fō-til ô-sî voo tă-îé lă-bărb?

R.—Oui, assez courte sur les côtés, mais n'allez pas toucher à la moustache.

R.—ooî, ā-sé coort' sūr lé cō-té, mē nă-lé-pă too-shé ā-lă moos-tash.

Q.—Vos cheveux tombent, monsieur, voulez-vous une friction? —à la quinine? —au portugal? —au lilas?

Q.—vō-shvē tonb, m' sîě, voo-lé-voo ün fric-sîon? —ă-lă-kî-nîn? —ô-pôr-tû-gal? —ô-lî-lă?

Q.—Une friction à la barbe également?

Q.—ün fric-sîon ā lă-bărb é-găl-man?

## RESTAURANTS

Voltaire says somewhere that the English have a hundred religions and one sauce, whereas the French have a hundred sauces and—no religion.

There is a great deal of truth in this remark, especially as to the sauces, and an American who, for the first time, enters a French *Bouillon* (another name for a cheap restaurant à la carte) is sure to be bewildered by the number of dishes that are provided for the "inner man." Although most Americans (especially ladies) of the so-called upper class dress and eat in French, and are rather well up in dressmakers' parlance and in the names of dishes à la somebody or something, they will often come to grief in presence of a French menu.

"What on earth can that be, I wonder?" is a phrase that I have pretty often heard falling from the lips of a puzzled American when gazing at a French bill of fare. But before I venture on a few explanations on the nature and composition of some French dishes, I should like to ask you, dear sir—or madam—just one question about a little French word you will have to use often, and which you might perhaps use wrongly.

"What's the French for 'thank you'?"

"*Merci*, of course," you answer.

"Well, you are wrong."

"No, I am *not*!"

"Yes, you *are*!" and I'll prove it to you: *Sapiens nihil affirmat quod non probet*. (Tumblez-vous?)

1. A Frenchman named Durand, who had only been a few months in England, was asked to lunch one day by an English gentleman who was living in the same house. "Have you ever tasted curry?" said mine host. "No," answered the invited one. "Well, you shall have some, and I am sure you will like it." The guest got through



a large plateful, thinking all the while it was an awful mixture. There was sweat on his brow when he swallowed the last mouthful. Then came the usual question: "Have some more?" "Thank you," answered the thirsty guest, translating *merci* literally, while he should have said: "No more, thank you." Then, to his horror, he found himself face to face with another plateful. He ate it, but he swore—that he would never touch curry again. "Thank you," then, is not always equivalent to *merci*. Here endeth the first lesson.

2. A famous Englishman named Jones—the name, I dare say, is familiar to you—was dining one day at the Restaurant de la Monnaie at Brussels. Although it hurt his insular pride, he confessed (to himself) that Belgian cooking "*savez-vous*" was first-class and that the wine (drunk in Belgium, grown in France) was exquisite.

Round came the waiter with the cheese; good, honest-looking cheese it was, too. Quoth the man: *Voulez-vous du fromage, m'sieu?—Merci*, answered Sir W. Jones, who spoke the language fluently. And both waiter and cheese retreated to the kitchen, to the amazement of the Englishman, who would have liked to curse the one (as a matter of fact, he did) and to eat the other. *Merci*, therefore, is not equivalent to "thank you." Here endeth the second lesson. "*Et nunc erudimini!*" or in "U. S.": "And don't you forget it."

#### MORAL.

*Merci* alone in French means, "No, thank you." "Thank you" is in French either *oui, je veux bien*, or *oui, merci*. Q. E. D.

And never try to use *merci* or the verb *remercier* in the sense of "I will thank you" when asking some one to pass you the bread or the sugar.

The foreigner who thinks that Frenchies live almost exclusively on frogs will be sorely disappointed when he gets into a Paris restaurant, for it is a hundred to one that he will not find this delicacy on the menu. (Don't you sneer when I say "delicacy"! If you only knew!!) But there are heaps of other dishes that will enable him



to stay his hunger in a Christian and gentle way.

If you are staying in a provincial town, the best arrangement is to put up at some hotel (see p. 70). In Paris tourists will find it both economical and convenient to hire a furnished room for a week or two in an *Hôtel Meublé* (furnished apartments) and to take their meals wherever they happen to be in the course of the day. In all *Bouillons* a good, substantial meal can be had for 2 fr. 50 or 3 fr. Some *Marchands de vin*, or bar-restaurants, deserve also to be patronized, but cannot be recommended as a whole. Never go to a railway refreshment-room, unless you are very much pressed by time or hunger, as when actually "en route."

Tourists who are passing through a town at lunch time (from 11 to 12) will do well to go to a table d'hôte where a good déjeuner, consisting of four or five courses, is to be had for 2 fr. 50 or 3 fr. In Normandy and Brittany cider is usually included in the price. At first-class tables d'hôte wine only is served, and has to be paid for. In *Auberges* (inns) where there is accommodation for man and beast (*Ici, on loge à pied et à cheval*) cyclists, tourists and dogs will find cheap and generally good fare.

N. B.—The average tip for a meal of 2 fr. 50 or 3 fr. is 25 or 30 centimes. In Paris *Bouillons* you may pay to the waiter or waitress and get the bill returned to you with "paid" (*payé*) on it, or pay it at the cashier's office (*Caisse*), but *before* you go out. In any case, the bill is to be handed over to the man or woman at the door. This is the rule in *Bouillons* only, not in the ordinary restaurants.

## RESTAURANTS.

## RESTAURANTS.

Res-tō-ran.

N. B.—The following list includes most of the dishes that are served up in good middle-class restaurants. *Un* or *une*, before names of relishes or side-dishes, do not imply that you get only *one* radish, sardine, etc., but means *a plate* of them.

## SIDE DISHES.

## HORS D'ŒUVRE.

Ör-dëvr'.

Anchovies.

Un anchois.  
*un-nan-shöä.*

Butter.

Un beurre.  
*un bër.*

Radishes.

Un radis.  
*un ră-dî.*

Sardines.

Une sardine.  
*ün sār-dîn.*

Smoked sausage.

Un saucisson.  
*un sō-si-son.*

## SOUPS.

## POTAGES.

Pö-tāj.

Broth (no bread crumbs).

Un consommé.  
*un con-sö-mé.*Soups with chips of  
vegetables.Une soupe à la julienne.  
*ün soop ā-lā-jü-liën.*Soup made of early  
vegetables.Une soupe à la prin-  
tanière.  
*ün soop prin-tā-niër.*

## FISH.

## POISSONS.

Pöä-son.

Eel—sauce made of  
yolk of an egg with  
oil, vinegar, salt, pep-  
per, sweet herbs and  
mustard.Une anguille sauce  
tartare.  
*ün an-giye sös tār-tār.*Eel—sauce made of  
butter, bay leaves,  
parsley, pepper and  
wine.Une matelote d'an-  
guilles.  
*ün mat-löt-dan-giye.*

Fresh cod.

Du cabillaud.  
*dü cā-bī-iō.*

Fried sole.

Une sole frite.  
*ün söl frit.*Frogs—cream, butter,  
yolk of an egg.Des grenouilles, sauce  
poulette.  
*dé grë-nooye sös-poo-let.*

Grilled mackerel with butter.	Un maquereau à la maître d'hôtel. <i>un-mă-kro ă-lă mètr' dō-tel.</i>
Half a dozen oysters.	Une demi-douzaine d'huîtres. <i>un dē-mī-doo-zèn düitr'.</i>
Lobster.	Du homard. <i>dü ǒ-măr.</i>
One dozen oysters.	Une douzaine d'huîtres. <i>ün doo-zèn-düitr'.</i>
Red mullet.	Un rouget. <i>un roo-jé.</i>
Salmon.	Du saumon. <i>dü sō-mon.</i>
Skate fried in browned butter.	De la raie au beurre noir. <i>dlă rè-ǒ-běr nǒăr.</i>
Skate with cream sauce.	De la raie à la sauce blanche. <i>dlă rè-ă-lă-sōs blansh.</i>
Smelts.	Des éperlans. <i>dé-sé-pèr-lan.</i>
Snails!!!	Des escargots!!! <i>dé-sés-căr-gō.</i>
Sole cooked in white wine and done brown with bread crumbs.	Une sole au gratin. <i>ün sōl ǒ-gră-tin.</i>
Turbot.	Du turbot. <i>dü tür-bō.</i>
Whiting.	Un merlan. <i>un-mèr-lan.</i>

## EGGS.

## ŒUFS.

.

Ē.

A boiled egg.	Un œuf à la coque. <i>un nēf ă-lă-cōk.</i>
Boiled eggs.	Des œufs à la coque. <i>dé-zē ă-lă-cōk.</i>
Plain omelet.	Une omelette nature. <i>ün om-let nă-tür.</i>

An omelet with herbs.	Une omelette aux fines herbes. ün om-let ō-fīn-zərb.
An omelet with jam.	Une omelette aux confitures. ün om-let ō-con-fī-tür.
An omelet with kirsch.	Une omelette au kirsch. ün om-let ō-kīrsh.
An omelet with rum.	Une omelette au rhum. ün om-let ō-röm.
A savory omelet.	Une omelette au sucre. ün om-let ō-sücr'.
Fried eggs.	Des œufs sur le plat. dé-zē sür lě-plă.

## BEEF, ETC.

## BŒUF, ETC.

## Běf.

Beef cooked in pot with carrots.	Du bœuf à la mode. dü běf ā-lă-mod.
Beefsteak.	Un bifteck. un-bif-tec.
Boiled beef.	Du bœuf bouilli. dü běf boo-yĩ.
Fillet of roast beef.	Du filet de bœuf rôti. dü fī-léd-běf rō-tĩ.
Leg of mutton.	Du gigot. dü-jĩ-gŏ.
Mutton chop.	Une côtelette de mouton. ün cot-let dē-moo-ton.
Piece of meat from the ribs.	Une entrecôte. ün-an-trě-côt.
Shoulder of mutton.	De l'épaule de mouton. dē-lé-pŏl dē moo-ton.
Calf's brains fried in browned butter.	De la cervelle au beurre noir. dlă sér-vel ō-běr-nŏăr.
Calf's head.	De la tête de veau. dlă tèt dē vŏ.
Stewed kidneys.	Un rognon sauté. un-rŏ-nŏn sŏ-té.

Larded veal.	Un fricandeau. <i>un-frī-can-dō.</i>
Roast kidney.	Un rognon brochette. <i>un-rō-nīon brō-shet</i>
Sweetbread.	Un ris de veau. <i>un-rid-vō.</i>
Veal cutlet.	Une côtelette de veau. <i>ün cot-let dē-vō.</i>
Veal with sorrel.	Du veau à l'oseille. <i>dü-vō älō-séye.</i>
Roast veal.	Du veau rôti. <i>dü vō rō-ti.</i>
Black pudding.	Du boudin noir. <i>dü-boo-din nōär.</i>
Sausage with cabbage.	Une saucisse aux choux. <i>ün-sō-sis ō-shoo.</i>

## GAME.

## GIBIER.

Jī-bié.

Duck with green peas.	Du canard aux petits pois. <i>dü-că-năr ōp-tī-pǎă.</i>
Jugged hare.	Du civet de lièvre. <i>dü-sī-vé dē-lièvr'.</i>
Partridge with cab- bage.	Une perdrix aux choux. <i>ün-pér-dri ō-shoo.</i>
Stewed rabbit.	Du lapin sauté. <i>dü-lă-pin sō-té.</i>

## POULTRY.

## VOLAILLE.

Vō-lāye.

Giblets of fowls.	Des abatis de volailles. <i>dé-ză-bă-tid-vō-lāye.</i>
Goose.	De l'oie. <i>dē-lǎă.</i>
Larks.	Des alouettes. <i>dé-ză-loo-èt.</i>
Pigeon.	Un pigeon. <i>un-pi-jon.</i>

Plover.	Un pluvier. <i>un-plü-vié.</i>
Quail.	Une caille. <i>ün-cāye.</i>
Roast fowl.	Du poulet rôti. <i>dü-poo-lé rō-ti.</i>
Chicken fricasee.	Une fricassée de poulet. <i>ün-frī-că-séd-poo-lé.</i>
Thrush.	Une grive. <i>ün-griv.</i>
Turkey.	Du dindon. <i>dü-din-don.</i>

## VEGETABLES.

## LÉGUMES.

## Lé-güm.

Artichokes.	Des artichauts. <i>dé-săr-tĩ-shō.</i>
Asparagus.	Des asperges. <i>dé-sas-pèrj.</i>
Cauliflower.	Du chou-fleur. <i>dü choo-flër.</i>
French beans.	Des haricots verts. <i>dé-ă-rĩ-kō-vèr.</i>
Fried potatoes.	Des pommes frites. <i>dé-põm frit.</i>
Green peas with sauce.	Des petits pois à la française. <i>dé p'tĩ-põă ă-lă-fran-sèz.</i>
Haricot beans.	Des haricots blancs. <i>dé ă-rĩ-cō-blān.</i>
Mashed potatoes.	Une pomme purée. <i>ün-põm pü-ré.</i>
Stewed potatoes.	Des pommes sautées. <i>dé-põm-sō-té.</i>
Stewed salsify.	Des salsifis sautés. <i>dé-sal-sĩ-fĩ sō-té.</i>
Sorrel with sauce.	De l'oseille au jus. <i>dě lõ-séye õ-jü.</i>
Spinach with sauce.	Des épinards au jus. <i>dé-sé-pĩ-năř õ-ju.</i>

## DESSERT.

Apple.  
 Currant jam.  
 A peach.  
 A pear.  
 Plums.  
 Prunes.  
 Stewed apples.  
 Strawberries.  
 White grapes—black.  
 Ice cream.

DESSERT.  
Dé-sér.

Une pomme.  
 ün-pöm.  
 De la confiture de  
 groseil'es.  
 dlă-con-fi-tiir dē-grō-zéye.  
 Une pêche.  
 ün-pësh.  
 Une poire.  
 ün-pöär.  
 Des prunes.  
 dé-prün.  
 Des pruneaux.  
 dé-prü-nö.  
 De la marmelade de  
 pommes.  
 dé-la-mär-mě-lad dē-pöm.  
 Des fraises.  
 dé-frèz.  
 Des raisins blancs—  
 noirs.  
 dé-ré-zin blan—nöär.  
 Une glace.  
 ün gläs.

## IN A RESTAURANT.

AU RESTAURANT.  
Ō-res-tö-ran.

Waiter, the bill of fare, please.	Garçon, la carte, s'il vous plaît. gär-son, lä-cärt' sí-voo- plè.
The menu, miss, please.	Mademoiselle, le menu, s. v. p. mad - möă - zel, lēm - nü, s. v. p.
The wine-list, please.	La carte des vins, s. v. p lä-cärt dé-vin.
A steak, underdone.	Un bifteck saignant. un-bíf-tek sé-nian.

A steak, to a turn.	Un bifteck à point. <i>un-bîf-tek ă pŏin.</i>
A steak, well done.	Un bifteck bien cuit. <i>un-bîf-tek biîn cüi.</i>
Have you any beer?	Avez-vous de la bière? <i>ă-vé-voo dlă-bièr.</i>
Give me some water.	Donnez-moi de l'eau. <i>dŏ-né-mŏă dĕ-lŏ.</i>
Give me some bread.	Donnez-moi du pain. <i>dŏ-né-mŏă dü-pîn.</i>
Give me some pepper.	Donnez-moi du poivre. <i>dŏ-né-mŏă dü pŏăvr'.</i>
Give me some salt.	Donnez-moi du sel. <i>dŏ-né-mŏă-dü-sel.</i>
Give me a knife.	Donnez-moi un couteau. <i>dŏ-né-mŏă un-coo-tŏ.</i>
Give me a fork.	Donnez-moi une fourchette. <i>dŏ-né-mŏă ün-foor-shet.</i>
Give me a spoon.	Donnez-moi une cuillère. <i>dŏ-né-mŏă ün cü-ièr.</i>
Give me a teaspoon.	Donnez-moi une cuillère à café. <i>dŏ-né-mŏă ün cü-ièr ă-că-fé.</i>
Give me a napkin.	Donnez-moi une serviette. <i>dŏ-né-mŏă ün-sèr-viet.</i>
Coffee in a cup.	Un café dans une tasse. <i>un-că-fé dan-zün-tăs.</i>
Coffee in a glass.	Un café dans un verre. <i>un-că-fé dan-zun-vèr.</i>
Coffee and cognac.	Un café cognac. <i>un-că-fé-cŏ-nyak.</i>
Coffee and milk.	Un café crème. <i>un-că-fé-crèm.</i>
Give me some coppers.	Donnez-moi des sous. <i>dŏ-né-mŏă dé-soo.</i>
There is a mistake in the bill.	Il y a erreur dans l'addition. <i>il-iă-èr-rĕr dan-lă-dî-sion.</i>



Can I leave my bag here for two hours?	Puis-je laisser mon sac ici pendant deux heures? püij lé-sé <i>mon-sac-ĩsĩ</i> <i>pan-dan</i> dē-zěr?
I want to see the manager.	Je voudrais voir le gérant. jě-voo-drè vöär lě-jé-ran.
At what time do you open in the morning?	A quelle heure ouvrez-vous, le matin? ă-kè-lěr oo-vré voo, lě-mă-tĩn?
When do you close?	Quand fermez-vous? <i>can-fér-mé-voo?</i>
Can I get a cup of chocolate or coffee here, in the morning?	Puis-je avoir une tasse de chocolat ou de café ici, le matin? püij ävöär ün tas dē-shö-cö-lă oo dē-că-fé ĩ-sĩ, lě-mă-tĩn?
Can I have my letters addressed here?	Puis-je me faire adresser des lettres ici? püij mē-fèr ä-dré-sé dé lètr' ĩ-sĩ?
Can I leave a note here for a friend of mine?	Puis-je laisser un mot ici pour un de mes amis? püij lé-sé <i>un-mö</i> ĩ-sĩ poor <i>un</i> dē-mé-ză-mĩ?
Waiter, where is the wash-hand stand?*	Garçon, où est le lavabo? gar-son oo-è lě-lă-vă-bö?
Where is the W. C.?†	Où sont les cabinets? oo-son lé că-bĩ-né?

## IN THE COUNTRY.

A LA CAMPAGNE.  
ă-lă-căm-pă-n.

Could you direct me to a place where I could find something to eat?	Pourriez-vous m'indiquer où je pourrais trouver à manger? poo-rié-voo <i>min</i> -dĩ-ké oo-j-poo-rè troo-véă-man-jé?
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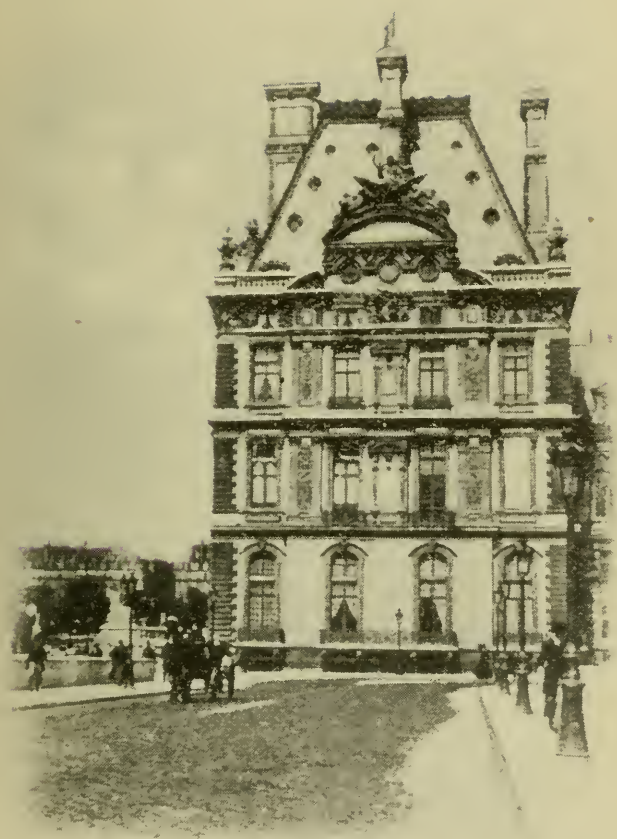
\* In country places and small inns or restaurants, it is called *la fontaine*.

† Don't be afraid of putting the question to the girl who is waiting on you. In French the use of any word is unobjectionable, as long as the purpose is proper.

Could you give me something to eat?	Pourriez-vous me donner quelque chose à manger? poo-rié-voo mē dō-né kel-kē shōz ā-man-jé?
Have you got any eggs?	Avez-vous des œufs? ā-vé-voo-dé-zē?
Could you make me an omelet of three *or four eggs?	Pouvez-vous me faire une omelette de trois ou quatre œufs? poo-vé-voo mē-fēr ün om-let dē trōā oo cātr' ē?
Give me a bottle of wine.	Donnez-moi une bouteille de vin. dō-né-mōā ün boo-téye dē-vin.
Give me a litre (one pint and three quarters) of cider.	Donnez-moi un litre de cidre. dō-né-mōā un lītr' dē-sīdr'.
Have you any butter?—any cheese?—fruit?—fruits?—salad?	Avez-vous du beurre?—du fromage?—des fruits?—de la salade? a-vé-voo dū-bēr?—dū frō-maj?—dé-früi?—dē-lā-sā-lad?
Give me anything you have.	Donnez-moi ce que vous avez, n'importe quoi. dō-né-mōā skē-voo-za-vé, nīn-port' kōā.
Where can I put my machine?	Où puis-je mettre ma machine? oo püij' mètr' mā-mā-shīn?
Will it be all right outside?	Est-elle en sûreté, à la porte? è-tel an-sür-té, ā-lā-pōrt'?

As you are likely to be served by the landlady herself, no tip should be given. If you wish to be pleasant, ask the landlord to *prendre un verre* (have a drink), and tip the landlady's little boy a penny. Your meal will be all the better, and, very likely, the cheaper.

N. B.—For the names of dishes, see p. 83. For the names of drinks, see p. 93.



*Pavillon de Flore - Ministère des Colonies*



*Moulin rouge.*

## CAFÉS

Drinks of all kinds, but only drinks, are served in cafés, unless they are cafés-restaurants. In large towns, most cafés of any pretension have a *terrasse* (té-rās), *i.e.*, a place outside with chairs, tables, and an awning.

On going into or out of a café, it is customary to raise one's hat to the lady-cashier at the counter.

One way of calling the waiter is to shout *garçon* (gār-son—lay a forcible stress on the *son*) or to knock on the table with the handle of a stick or umbrella. If you are outside, on the *terrasse*, give a knock against the pane, but gently. The price of those windows or panes, as you are perhaps aware, generally varies directly as the cube of their area, as mathematicians would say.

The waiter usually answers the call by bellowing out, "*voilà*" (= coming), or simply "Ôh" (which does not mean that he is suffering bodily pains; nor does it correspond to the resurrection of the Latin O, which started about six years ago in Cincinnati, O., or some other place in O-hi-O, and which is running its course like the measles all over the U. S., where the O! John, O! Henry, O! Bill, O! Peter have effectually displaced the old worn-out "say, John," etc., and the more modern and insolent "I say, John," etc.). He then comes round with a *qu'est-ce qu'il faut vous servir?* or, *que prenez-vous?* (What will you have?)

In all cafés you may ask for writing materials. Cards, dominoes, chess, billiards (without pockets) are played. For the latter a charge of from 0 fr. 30 to 0 fr. 50 per hour is usually made. Newspapers, cigars (cigarettes in packets only) are also procurable. Also stamps, generally. Tip, not less than 2 cents (10 centimes) per person in good middle-class cafés; 4 cents (20 centimes) at least in swell places. As no charge is made for paper, ink and pen, it is usual to tip the waiter a few cents extra when use has been made of them. In most cafés there is a letter-box.

## AT A CAFÉ.

(Before Lunch or  
Dinner.)

A glass of water.

A glass of seltzer.

Waiter, a vermouthe,  
straight. (o fr. 30)Waiter, a vermouthe,  
with syrup. (o fr. 30)Waiter, a vermouthe,  
with curaçao. (o fr. 40)Waiter, a glass of  
Madeira. (o fr. 60)Waiter, a glass of  
Malaga. (o fr. 60)(After Lunch or  
Dinner.)Waiter, a cup of coffee.  
(o fr. 30)Waiter, a cup of coffee  
in a glass. (o fr. 30)Waiter, a cup of coffee  
in a cup. (o fr. 30)Waiter, a cup of coffee  
with milk. (o fr. 30)

## AU CAFÉ.

Ō-că-fé.

(Avant le Déjeuner  
ou le Dîner.)  
*ă-van lě-dě-jě-né*  
*oo lě-dĩ-né.*Un verre d'eau.  
*un vèr dō.*Une eau de seltz.  
*ün öd selts.*Garçon, un vermouthe sec.  
*găr-son, un vér-moot séc.*Garçon, un vermouthe  
gommé.  
*găr-son, un vér-moot gō-  
mé.*Garçon, un vermouthe  
curaçao.  
*găr-son, un vér-moot kü-  
ră-sō.*Garçon, un Madère.  
*găr-son, un mă-dèr.*Garçon, un Malaga.  
*găr-son, un mă-lă-gă.*(Après le Déjeuner  
ou le Dîner.)  
*ă-prè lě-dě-jě-né*  
*oo lě-dĩ-né.*Garçon, un café.  
*găr-son, un că-fé.*Garçon, un café, dans un  
verre.  
*găr-son, un că-fé dan-  
zun vèr.*Garçon, un café, dans  
une tasse.  
*găr-son, un că-fé dan-  
zün tās.*Garçon, un café crème.  
*găr-son, un că-fé crèm.*



Waiter, a glass of rum. (o fr. 30)	Garçon, un rhum. <i>găr-son, un röm.</i>
Waiter, a glass of cognac. (o fr. 30)	Garçon, un cognac. <i>găr-son, un cõ-niác.</i>
Waiter, a glass of old cognac. (o fr. 50)	Garçon, une fine. <i>găr-son, ün fin.</i>
Waiter, a glass of chartreuse. (o fr. 75)	Garçon, une chartreuse. <i>găr-son, ün chăr-trěz.</i>
Waiter, a glass of benedictine. (o fr. 60)	Garçon, une bénédictine. <i>găr-son, ün bé-né-díc-tîn.</i>
Waiter, a glass of kummel. (o fr. 50)	Garçon, un kummel. <i>găr-son, un kü-mel.</i>
Waiter, a glass of gin. (o fr. 40)	Garçon, un genièvre. <i>găr-son, un gě-nyèvr.</i>
Waiter, a pot of tea. (o fr. 75)	Garçon, un thé. <i>găr-son, un té.</i>
Waiter, a pot of tea with rum. (o fr. 75)	Garçon, un thé au rhum. <i>găr-son, un té-õ-röm.</i>
Waiter, a pot of tea with milk. (o fr. 75)	Garçon, un thé au lait. <i>găr-son, un té-õ-lè.</i>

(In the Afternoon or  
Evening.)

(L'Après-midi ou  
le Soir.)

*lă pré-mĩ-dĩ-ool-sõär.*

Waiter, a glass of beer. (o fr. 30)	Garçon, un bock. <i>găr-son, un-boc.</i>
Waiter, a glass of lemon juice. (o fr. 40)	Garçon, une citronade. <i>găr-son, ün-sĩ-trõ-năd.</i>
Waiter, a glass of grenadine. (o fr. 30)	Garçon, une grenadine. <i>găr-son, ün grě-nă-dîn.</i>
Waiter, a glass of grenadine with kirsch. (o fr. 40)	Garçon, une grenadine au kirsch. <i>găr-son, ün grě-nă-dîn õ-kĩrsh.</i>
Waiter, a glass of peppermint, straight. (o fr. 30)	Garçon, une menthe sèche. <i>găr-son, ün mant sesh.</i>
Waiter, a glass of peppermint with water. (o fr. 30)	Garçon, une menthe à l'eau. <i>găr-son, ün mant ă-lõ.</i>

Waiter, a cup of chocolate. (o fr. 60)	Garçon, un chocolat. găr-son, un-shō-cō-lă.
Waiter, a bottle of champagne.	Garçon, une bouteille de champagne. găr-son, ün boo-téye dē shăn-pănyě.

N. B.—The prices given in brackets are those charged in good middle-class cafés, either in Paris or in provincial towns.

In French cafés the customer sits down to imbibe whatever he has ordered. Only in the wine shops for the working classes, or in so-called "American bars," are drinks served and drunk *at the counter*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## DIVERS.

Dĩ-vèr.

A friend of mine was to meet me here; I cannot wait for him any longer. If he calls, please hand him this note.	Un de mes amis devait me rejoindre ici. Je ne peux l'attendre plus longtemps. S'il vient, ayez l'obligeance de lui remettre ce billet. un dmé-ză-mī dē-vèm-rě-jōin-dr' ī-sī. Jěn-pē lă-tandr 'p'ü-lon-tan. S'il vîin è-îé lõ-blī-jans dé-lüir-metr' sē bī-îé.
Waiter, give me an illustrated paper.	Garçon, donnez-moi un journal illustré. găr-son, dō-né-mōă un-joor-nal ī-lüs-tré.
Waiter, give me some ink and paper.	Garçon, donnez-moi de quoi écrire, s'il vous plaît. găr-son, dō-né-mōă dē-kōă é-crîr, sî-voo-plè.
Have you got a stamp?	Avez-vous un timbre? ă-vé-voo un-tinbr'?
Is there a letter-box here?	Y a-t-il une boîte aux lettres ici? îă-tîl ün-bōăt ô-lètr' ī-sī?



## TOBACCO STORES

Tobacco, like colors and things to eat and drink, is a matter of taste which it would be idle to dispute about: *De gustibus, coloribus et . . . tobacco non est disputandum.*

Of course, the French "stuff" is a thoroughly despicable thing in the eyes of any decent American. I beg to reserve judgment, and not to give my casting vote. But it is just possible that tobacco to you is

" Sweet when the morn is gray,  
Sweet when they've cleared away  
Lunch, and at close of day  
Possibly sweetest "

And if so, and you have been unable to smuggle into anti-free-trade France a sufficient supply, you will be tempted (or compelled, or eager) to try the article which in France is *distributed* by the government alone.

The sign of a tobacco store in villages and small towns is a small red cask, painted over with pipes and playing-cards. It is hung up at the entrance of the shop, often a grocer's shop, with the usual display of cigar-cases and pipes, of the churchwarden description, in the window.

In Paris a tobacco store (*Tabac* or *Bureau de Tabac*) is easily recognized by the red lamp outside. Red is also the official color of police stations (*Commissariats de police*). Do not confound these two establishments!

There is, in Paris, a tobacco store which I'm afraid (why am I afraid?) I must recommend—free of charge—to foreigners, and that is *La Civette*. It is on the *Place du Théâtre Française*, opposite the omnibus station. It is considered the best place in Paris for tobacco and cigars, domestic and imported.

Tobacco is commonly sold in packages of 0 fr. 50

and 0 fr. 80, but you can also ask for 10, 15, 20, 25, etc., centimes' worth of the same.

A packet of *Scaferlati ordinaire* costs 0 fr. 50 (gray paper).

A packet of *Scaferlati supérieur* costs 0 fr. 80 (blue paper).

A packet of *Maryland* costs 0 fr. 80 (yellow paper).

You can get cigars for 0 fr. 5 or 0 fr. 10, and, truly, they are no worse than many of those for which you pay 5 cents in the States. The *demi-londrès* (0 fr. 15) is smokable, and the *Londrès* is a thoroughly good weed . . . if dry, far superior to what is sold in America . . . but, hush, this is again a matter of smoke.

Cigarettes are sold in packets of 20, at 0 fr. 50; 0 fr. 60; 0 fr. 70; 0 fr. 80, according to the quality of *Scaferlati*, of which they are made.

Hand-made cigarettes are now to be found at most tobacconists'. Cigarettes are never sold one or two at a time.

French matches *enjoy* a world-wide reputation for badness. But you can't possibly realize how bad they are, especially the sulphur ones (*i. e.*, those which won't light, whether you rub them gently or roughly on the box) until you have tried them. So buy a box of these for fun—not for light; but for fear of using bad language, only do so when you are in a good temper, by no means otherwise. Remember that a box of a thousand only costs 5 cents in New York and does not take up much room in a great-coat pocket. *Of course*, you will pay the slight custom-house duty. But, for your own sake, DON'T SUPPORT OUR HOME INDUSTRIES.

At all tobacco stores you can find postage stamps, postal and letter-cards and a letter-box. But as the letter-box is carefully hidden away in the front of the shop—French people are so practical, you know!—it is probable that you will miss the tiny aperture of the tiny box, if you don't search for it energetically.

Playing-cards and stamped paper (for drafts, legal documents, etc.) are also found here.

## TOBACCONISTS.

## MARCHANDS DE TABAC.

Măr-*shan* dē-tă-bă.

Where is there a tobacconist, if you please?

Où y a-t-il un bureau de tabac, s. v. p.?

oo iă-til *un*-bū-röd-tă-bă, sî-voo-plè?

A 10-cent packet of tobacco.

Un paquet de tabac à cinquante.

*un*-pă-ked - tă - bă ă *sin*-cant.

A packet of superior Scaferlati.

Un paquet de Scaferlati supérieur.

*un* - pă - ked - scă-fér-lă-ti sî-pé-rî-ër.

A packet of Maryland.

Un paquet de Maryland.

*un*-pă-ked-mă-rî-*lan*.

A packet of cigarettes at 10 cents.

Un paquet de cigarettes à cinquante.

*un*-pă-ked-sî-gă-ret ă-*sin*-cant.

A packet of cigarettes at 12 cents.

Un paquet de cigarettes à soixante.

*un*-pă-ked-sî-gă-ret ă-să-sant.

A packet of cigarettes at 70 centimes (14 cents).

Un paquet de cigarettes à soixante dix.

*un*-pă-ked sî-gă-ret ă-să-sant dîs.

A packet of cigarettes at 16 cents.

Un paquet de cigarettes à quatre-vingts.

*un*-pă-ked-sî-gă-ret ă-că-trê-*vin*.

A packet of hand-made cigarettes, at 50, 60, 80 centimes.

Un paquet de cigarettes faites à la main, à 50, 60, 80.

*un*-pă-ked-sî-gă-ret fèt a-lă-*min*, ă 50, 60, 80.

A packet of Havana cigarettes.

Un paquet de cigarettes Havane.

*un*-pă-ked-sî-gă-ret ă-văn.

A 2-cent cigar.

Un cigar de dix centimes.

*un*-sî-găr dē-dî-*san*-tim.

Two demi-londrès.	Deux demi-londrès. dēd-mī- <i>lon</i> -drès.
Three londrès.	Trois londrès. trōă <i>lon</i> -drès.
A box of Swedish matches. (o fr. 10)	Une boîte d'allumettes suédoises. ün böät dă-lü-met süé-döăz.
A box of wax matches. (o fr. 15)	Une boîte d'allumettes bougies. ün böät-dă-lü-met boo-jī.
A box of common matches. (o fr. 10)	Une boîte d'allumettes ordinaires. ün böät-dă-lü-met ör-dī-nèr.
A box of fusees. (o fr. 10)	Une boîte de tisons. ün böät-dē-tī- <i>zon</i> .
Is there anything else?	Et avec ça? é-ă-vec-să?
No, thanks, that's all.	C'est tout, merci. sé-too mēr-sī.
Let me look at some pipes, —clay, —briar, —meerschaum.	Montrez-moi des pipes en terre, — en bruyère, — en écume. <i>mon</i> -tré-möă dé pīp <i>an</i> tér,— <i>an</i> brü-yèr,— <i>an</i> é-küm.
These cigars look very strong.	Ces cigares ont l'air d'être très forts. sé-sī-găr <i>on</i> lèr dètr' trè fōr.
I like them mild. medium.	Je les préfère légers, demi-forts. jë-lé pré-fèr lé-jé, dē-mi-fōr.
How much a dozen, a box?	Combien la douzaine, la boîte? <i>con</i> - bīn lă - doo - zèn, lă böät?
We have no imported cigars.	Nous n'avons pas de cigares étrangers. noo-nă- <i>von</i> păd-sī-găr é- <i>tran</i> -jé.

## WITH THE DOCTOR

It is all very well to sit upon doctors and say they are no good, when you feel as fit as a fiddle, but if you find yourself seriously ill, especially if you are alone in a big town, the best thing for you to do is to have yourself taken to a hospital, and try to get admitted there. It is safer and cheaper in every way. If you should "kick the bucket," or as the French phrase runs, "break your pipe," you have a chance of being buried at the expense of the State. How nice! And, what is really unique, this end may be attained without having to tip any one!

If you are only seedy, or not up to par, and if the various pick-me-ups to be had in French cafés have not set you right, send for a doctor, or better still, go and see one yourself.

In Paris and large towns the usual fee is 5 or 10 fr., and in most provincial towns 3 fr. for a consultation. Consultation hours are generally from 12 to 2 or 3. French doctors do not supply their patients with medicines. You must take the prescription to a druggist's.

If you want to get a doctor's address, ask some one in the hotel where you are staying, or in the restaurant where you are dining. If you should feel indisposed when out of doors go to the nearest drug store. The dispenser of pills and soothing syrups will at once direct you to a doctor, who will "happen to be a friend of his."

### WITH THE DOCTOR.

### CHEZ LE MÉDECIN. Shél-méd-sin.

Could you recommend  
me a doctor?

Pourriez-vous m'indiquer  
un médecin?  
poo-rîé-voo *min-dî-ké un*  
méd-sin?

Do you know a doctor  
in this part?

Connaissez-vous un  
médecin dans le  
quartier?  
cõ-né-sé-voo *un méd-sin*  
*dan lě-căr-tié?*

- Is Dr. X. at home?      Le Docteur X. est-il chez lui?  
lě doc-těr X. è-til shé lüi?
- How long will it be before he comes back?      Dans combien de temps va-t-il rentrer?  
*dan-con-biîn* dē-tan vǎ-til *ran-tré*?
- May I see him?      Puis-je le voir?  
püij lě-võär.
- May I wait for him?      Puis-je l'attendre?  
püij lǎ-*tandr'*?
- I'll call again in one—two—three hours.      Je repasserai dans une—deux—trois heures.  
jěr-pās-ré *dan-zün*—dē—trõă-zěr.
- I'll come again to-morrow at his consultation hours.      Je reviendrai demain à l'heure de sa consultation.  
jěr-viîn-dré dē-*min* ă-lěr dē sǎ-*con-sül-tă-sion*.
- Question.—Where do you feel pain?      Demande.—Où souffrez-vous?  
D.—oo-soo-fré-voo?
- Answer.—In the side, in the head, in the abdomen, in the chest.      Réponse.—Au côté, à la tête, dans le ventre, dans la poitrine.  
R.—ō-cō-té, ă-lǎ-tèt, *dan-lě vantr'*, *dan-lǎ-põă-trin*.
- Q.—How long have you been feeling the pain?      D.—Depuis quand souffrez-vous?  
D.—de-püi-*can* soo-fré-voo?
- A.—Since this morning, yesterday.      R.—Depuis ce matin, hier.  
R.—dē-püi-smă-*tîn*, iěr.
- Q.—Do you feel any pain when you are breathing?      D.—Souffrez-vous quand vous respirez?  
D.—soo-fré-voo *can* voc rě-spī-ré?

A.—Yes, no.

R.—Oui, non, monsieur.

R.—ooi, *non*, mē-siě.

—A little. Very much.

—Un peu. Beaucoup.

—*un* pē. bō-coo.

Q.—Show me your tongue.

D.—Montrez-moi votre langue.

D.—*mon*-tré-mōă vōt-lang.

—Take a long breath.

—Respirez longuement.

—rēs-pī-ré *long-man*.

Am I well enough to travel?

Vais-je-assez bien pour voyager?

věj ā-sé bīn poor vōă-īă-jé?

Do you advise me to go back straight to America?

Me conseillez-vous de retourner de suite en Amérique?

mē-*con*-sé-īé-voo dē-rē-toor-né dē sūit an Amé-rik?

Shall I be well in a day or two?

Irai-je bien dans un jour ou deux?

ī-rěj bīn *dan zun* joor oo dē?

Am I feverish?

Ai-je la fièvre?

ēj lă-fiěvr'?

Must I go to bed?

Faut-il que je me couche?

fō-til kěj-mě-coosh?

Can you tell me of a private hospital?

Pouvez-vous m'indiquer une maison de santé?

poo-vé-voo *min*-dī-ké ūn mē-zon dē-san-té?

Do I only want a day's rest?

N'ai-je besoin que d'un jour de repos?

něj-bě-zoīn kē-dun joor dēr-pō?

How much do I owe you, Doctor?

Combien vous dois-je, monsieur le docteur?

*con*-bīn voo-dōăj mē-siě lě doc-těr?



## MONEY MATTERS

" . . . Their cash was strange,  
It bored me every minute.  
Now here's a *hog* to change,  
How many *sows* are in it!"

(HOOD'S *Comic Poems*.)

All French measures—of dimensions, weight, value, etc.—are based on the *decimal system*. The American dollar being also divided up into one hundred cents, the only difficulty is to remember the relative value of the two units, dollar and franc.

Leaving aside for a moment the minute and ever-changing *exchange rate* (see below), for all practical purposes

1 dollar equals 5 francs.

1 cent equals 5 centimes.

And, as in ordinary conversation with shopkeepers and tradespeople, 5 centimes is called 1 sou (*sou*), 10 centimes deux sous (*sou*), 25 centimes cinq sous, 50 centimes dix sous, 75 centimes quinze sous, etc., it is well to remember that

### a Sou is a Cent.

The decimal system is carried out to the extent that all coins and banknotes are of denominations which are multiples of 10, or of which 10 is a multiple. This gives the following series: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1,000, 2,000, 5,000, etc.

## COINS IN USE.

### Copper.

5 centimes or 1 sou = 1 cent.

10 " " 2 sous = 2 cents.

### Silver.

20 centimes or 4 sous = 4 cents (rare).

50 " " 10 " = 10 "

1 franc " 20 " = 20 "

2 francs " 40 " = 40 "

5 " " 100 " = 1 dollar.



**Gold.**

5	francs	=	1	dollar.
10	"	=	2	dollars.
20	"	=	4	"

There are also gold pieces of 50 fr. and 100 fr. ; they are but rarely met with, except at the Monte Carlo gaming tables.

In America it is customary to write \$0.20 for "20 cents." In France "20 centimes" (= 4 sous) is written and printed, 0 fr. 20.

**BANKNOTES.**

The only kind of paper currency issued in France consists of notes of the Bank of France. They are of the following denominations: 50 fr., 100 fr., 200 fr., 500 fr., and 1,000 fr.

**USEFUL HINTS.**

American bills or gold are readily exchanged for the currency of the country everywhere in Europe, and as you are in no danger in France of being cheated in the transaction, the banks being all solid institutions, we advise you to make the change over there.

American gold is a little higher than the French, so that the *exchange rate* is:

$$1 \text{ franc} = \$0.194$$

instead of being \$0.20. When buying French money, you will, therefore, get more than 25 francs for \$5, and, of course, when selling French money you must give more than 25 francs for \$5. To this difference you must add the bank's, or the broker's, commission.

The *Crédit Lyonnais*, the *Comptoir d'Escompte*, and the *Société Générale* have branch offices all over Paris and in all the larger French cities, and are entirely reliable.

**CAUTION.**

Copper, silver, and gold coins from Switzerland, Belgium and Greece, circulate in France at the same rate as French coins.

But **Refuse** at all places Italian coins of 2 lire, 1 lire, 0 l. 50 and 0 l. 20 centesimi, bearing the

effigies of Vittorio Emanuele and Umberto I., from 1863 to the present day. Italian gold and 5 lire pieces must be accepted, as legal tender.

**Refuse** all coins from the following countries—Austria, Saxony, Bavaria, Spain, The Netherlands, Sardinia, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Hayti, Chili, Roumania, and the Argentine Republic. Also all Papal pieces. Beware more especially of the following, which are continually palmed off on unwary travelers, native as well as foreign: *Mexican, Peruvian, and Papal.*

Don't look askance at English or Italian copers, as they are accepted by every one, except at Post-Offices.

Don't trust your money into a stranger's hands, unless you are *perfectly sure* that all is right.

In this connection we will say a few words about other measures, all based on the *decimal system*:

A *centimeter* is about 0.3937 of an inch.

A *meter* is about 1 yard and 3 inches.

A *kilometer* is about  $\frac{5}{8}$  of a statute mile.

A *kilogram* is about 2 pounds.

A *gram* is about  $15\frac{1}{2}$  grains troy.

A *liter* is about a quart.

Try to appreciate the decimal system while you are in France, and once back in the United States write to your best local daily and advocate its immediate adoption in America.

#### MONEY MATTERS.

#### LA QUESTION D'ARGENT.

Lă-kes-tion dă-r-jan.

Is there an exchange-office near here?

Y a-t-il un bureau de change par ici?

ia-til un-bü-röd-shanj pa-rî-sî?

How much do you give in French money for a dollar?

Combien donnez-vous en argent français pour un dollar?

con-biin dō-né-voo an-năr-jan fran-sè pour un dō-lăr-ă-mé-rî-kin?

I want to change 2, 3, 4, 5 dollars.	Je voudrais changer 2, 3, 4, 5 dollars. jě-voo-drě <i>shan</i> -jé dē, trōă, cātr, <i>sink</i> -dō-lār.
Can you give me two fifty-franc notes, instead of a hundred-franc note?	Pouvez vous me donner deux billets de 50 francs, au lieu d'un billet de 100 francs? poo-vé-voom-dō-né dē-bī-ied- <i>sin</i> - <i>kant fran</i> , ō-liě- <i>dun</i> -bī-ied- <i>san-fran</i> ?
Is this coin all right?	Est-ce que cette pièce-là est bonne? ès-kě-set-piēs-lă è-bon?
Can you give me small change for 10 francs?	Pourriez-vous me donner dix francs de petite monnaie? poo-riě-voom-dō-né dī- <i>fran</i> dēp-tit-mō-nè?
Can I cash this check here?	Puis-je toucher ce chèque ici? 'pü-ij too-shé sě-shěk isī?
What commission do you charge?	Combien faites-vous payer de commission? <i>con-bīin</i> fèt-voo pè-ié dē-cō-mī-siōn?
I can give you one, two references in Paris.	Je peux vous donner l'adresse d'une, de deux personnes à Paris. jě-pě voo-dō-né lă-dres dūn, dē-dē pér-son ă Pă-rī.

The most convenient way of carrying money is a **letter of credit**, obtainable at any large bank.

As a rule, you cannot get your money back after it has once passed out of your hand. Before you pay, therefore, be sure you get the articles you have purchased.

If in shopping you have the goods sent to the hotel, take a receipt, and see that it reads right, and that it is on a proper billhead, indicating the firm's name and location, and the name of the cashier.

## SHOPPING

You must expect to be "done" in making purchases. It is the prerogative of all foreigners. But it is just as well to try and be done as rarely as possible.

The shops in the vicinity of the Rue Royale, Avenue de l'Opera, Rue de Rivoli and other "swell" streets, should be entered with a sense of wariness. The storekeeper and his attendants know you are his helpless victims and have been taught that all Americans have an unlimited bank account. Besides, the rent is enormous, and profits, therefore, must be in proportion! Make up your mind calmly how much you will give, and then stick to it. Just repeat the figure until the attendant consents or politely retreats.

This does not apply to the so-called English shops, where you can haggle as much as you please in your own lingo, and where you will be done no more than you would be in any shop in London.

### SHOPPING.

### ACHATS.

Ashă.

I want a—	Je voudrais un— jě-voo-dré-zun—
Show me some—	Montrez-moi des— mon-tré-mōă dé—
How much?	Combien? con-biîn?
It's too dear.	C'est trop cher. sé-trō shēr.
Have you got cheaper?	Avez-vous meilleur marché? ă-vé-voo mé-iěr măr-shé?
Have you another color?	Avez-vous une autre couleur? ă-vé-voo zü-nō-trě-coo- lěr?
All right, I'll take this.	Bien, je vais prendre ça. biîn, j'vè prandr' să.

## SOCIAL CUSTOMS

### PHRASES OF POLITENESS AND GREETING

It was Steele, I think, who said that one may know a foreigner by his answering only no or yes to a question, while a Frenchman generally uses a whole sentence. So, never answer *oui* or *non* alone to a question; that's English; but always add: *Monsieur*, *Madame*, or *Mademoiselle*; that's French.

The word *Monsieur* is as appropriately used in speaking to a counter-jumper as to the President of the Republic. They are both *monsieur*. So, use the words *Monsieur*, *Madame*, *Mademoiselle* freely, and do in France as the French do. Take off your hat to men as well as to ladies, when you meet them or come up to speak to them. If you have been introduced to a person, lady or gentleman, older than yourself, take off your hat first, when you meet him or her. Contrary to what is the custom in America, never wait for a lady to bow to you before taking off your hat to her.

When you are going to pay a call put your gloves on. When you are asked to dinner, keep them on after being shown into the drawing-room until you go into the dining-room. Don't excuse yourself for wearing gloves when you are shaking hands. It is not only permissible but customary to shake hands with gloves on.

Never shake hands with a lady or gentleman on being introduced. Bow gracefully, if you can, and do not say: *Comment-vous portez-vous?*—a phrase that most English people know, and that French people use very little. In many cases "how d'ye do" should be rendered by a bow, or by *bonjour*, *monsieur* (or *madame*, *mademoiselle*).

A frock coat, not evening dress, is usually worn at the dinner table, in cases in which a dress suit would be worn in American uppertendom.

If you get married while in France you will be expected to go through the ceremony in evening dress. (Beware of the French mother-in-law!)

When dinner is over you must take out into the drawing-room the lady you took into the dining-room and look very pleasant and much pleased all the time. The English ceremony which consists in bowing the ladies out of the dining-room, in order to allow the gentlemen to "stay over their wine," to put their elbows on the table, cross their legs, talk racing, betting, club scandal, etc., etc., and get groggy, and half seas over, is unknown in France.

When you are at table, don't talk about Joan of Arc, Waterloo, the battle of Trafalgar, Egypt, the Spanish-American war, the needs of your navy, and—above all—never threaten any one to write to the *New York Herald*, the *London Times*, or to your ambassador. French vanity is highly explosive. The slightest shock may cause strange changes.

### SPECIAL DON'TS.

If you think you are a gentleman in America:

**Don't** be a cad in France.

**Don't** be negligent in dress, language, etc.

**Don't** walk about in churches, with this little book in your hand, during divine service.

**Don't** go about in knickers or wear a cycling cap in the streets unless you are a gentleman of the wheel.

**Don't** look like a conqueror in a conquered land.

**Don't** show your contempt for the manners and customs of "darned foreigners"; *you* are the "foreigner" as long as you tread the French soil.

**Don't** sneer at the practices of the Roman Church and proclaim them degrading and idolatrous.

**Don't** jeer at priests and processions,

"The moment that you land in France  
Like 'Arry in Bolong."

So that we may not wrong

"The Yankee folk, and judge them all  
By 'Arry in Bolong."

And you, *Mesdames les Américaines*, you know what your reputation in France is. Yes, the solid

comfort, the neatness and artistic taste evident on and about the American girl and her ma, are proverbial even among *les Parisiennes*, the trimmest "of the world," as they say in Chicago.

### A GENERAL DON'T.

Whatever you say,

**Don't** forget to tack on *Monsieur, Madame, Mademoiselle*, to *Oui, Non, Merci*. At bed time repeat fifty times: *Oui, Monsieur; Non, Madame; Merci, Mademoiselle* (No, thank you, see p. 81).

Never fails; success guaranteed; acts as a lubricator, avoiding all friction; saves money, time, and temper.

In English they say, it's money that makes the mare go. Well, then, remember that every man or woman in France, high or low, expects this "small change of politeness" at every turn.

#### POLITENESS AND GREETING.

#### POLITESSE ET SALU- TATIONS.

Pö lî-tes é-să-lü-tă-sîon.

Good morning.

Good day.

Good afternoon.

How do you do?

Good evening.

Good night.

How are you?

How are you getting  
on?

Allow me.

How is your father?

How is your sister?

} Bonjour, monsieur, ma-  
dame, mademoiselle.

} *bon-joor, mē-siē, madam,*  
*mad-möä-zel.*

} Bonsoir, monsieur, etc.

} *bon-söär, mē-siē, etc.*

Comment allez-vous?  
*cö-man-tă-lé-voo?*

Comment ça va-t-il?  
*cö-man să-vă-til?*

Permettez-moi.  
*pér-mé-té-möä.*

Comment va monsieur  
votre père?  
*cö-man-vă mē-siē-vot-*  
*pèr?*

Comment va mademoi-  
selle votre sœur?  
*cö-man-vă mad-möä-zel*  
*vötr' sēr?*



Remember me to your mother.	Mes hommages à madame votre mère mé - zō - māj ă - ma - dam votr' mēr.
Kind regards to your brother.	Bonjour à (monsieur) votre frère. <i>bon-joor</i> ă (mě-siě) vot frēr.
Thank you very much for meeting me.	Merci beaucoup d'être venu à ma rencontre. mēr-si bō-coo dètr' vē-nü ă-mă- <i>ran-contr'</i> .
Thank you for your kind invitation.	Merci bien pour votre amiable invitation. mēr-si bīn poor vō-trè- măbl' <i>in-vi-tă-sion</i> .
Dont mention it.	Il n'y a pas de quoi. il niă pād kōă.
It is not worth speaking of.	Cela ne vaut pas la peine d'en parler. slan - vō - pā - lă-pèn <i>dan-</i> <i>pār-lé</i> .
Can I do anything for you?	Puis-je vous être utile? püij voo-zètr' ü-til?
Do you mind smoking?	La fumée vous dérange t-elle? lă-füi-mé voo-dé- <i>ranj-tel</i> ?
I'll see you by and by.	A tout à l'heure. ă-too-tă-lěr.
Till to-morrow.	A demain. <i>ad-min</i> .
Till this evening.	A ce soir. ăs-sōăr.
Pardon me.	Pardon. <i>pār-don</i> .
I beg your pardon.	Je vous demande pardon. jě-wood- <i>mand-pār-don</i> .
Thanks.	Merci. mēr-si.



Thank you.	Merci bien ( <i>ou</i> merci, monsieur). mér-sĩ-bĩn (or mér-sĩ, mẽ-sĩẽ).
Good-bye.	Au revoir. õr-võär.
Farewell, a pleasant journey	Bon voyage. <i>bon</i> võă-ĩăj.
Will you do me a favor?	Voulez-vous me rendre un service? voo - lé-voo m'ran - drun sèr-vĩs?
With pleasure.	Volontiers. võ-lon-tiẽ.
Please call again.	Veuillez revenir. vẽ-iyé rẽ-vnĩr.
I am ever so much obliged to you.	Je vous suis fort obligé. jẽ voo sũĩ fõr õb-lĩ-jẽ.
I shall be only too happy.	Cela me fera le plus grand plaisir. slă mẽ fră lẽ-plũ-gran plẽ-zĩr.

## AFTER TREADING ON SOMEBODY'S BAD CORN.

Treador — "I <i>do</i> beg your pardon."	"Je vous demande bien pardon." jẽ-vood - mand - bĩn pãr-don.
Treadee — "It's all right."	"Il n'y pas de mal." il nĩa pãd-mãl.
Treador ( <i>sympathetically</i> )—"Did I hurt you?"	"Vous ai-je fait mal?" voo-zèj fẽ-mãl?
Treadee ( <i>aside</i> )—"I rather think you did"; ( <i>aloud and smiling</i> ), "Oh! not at all!"	( <i>à part</i> ) — "J'te crois"; ( <i>haut souriant</i> ); "O, du tout! —monsieur! —au contraire!!" (ã-pãr) j'tẽ-crõă (õ, soo-riã) õ, dü-too!—mẽ-siẽ!—õ-con-trèr!!

## PHRASES OF REBUKE

PHRASES OF REBUKE.	REBUFFADES.
	Rě-bü-făd.
I beg your pardon.	Je vous demande pardon. jě-voo-dě-mand pǎr-don.
You are wrong.	Vous avez tort. voo-ză-vé-tǒr.
You are mistaken.	Vous vous trompez. voo-voo-tron-pé.
Leave me alone!	Laissez-moi tranquille! lé-sé-mǒă-tran-kil!
You are boring me.	Vous m'ennuyez. voo-man-nüi-ié.
That will do!	En voilà assez! an-vǒă-lă ă-sé!
Shut up!	Fermez votre boîte! fér-mé vot bǒăt!
Go away!	Fichez-moi le camp! fî-shé-mǒă l'can!
Go to the "lower regions"!	Allez au diable! ă-lé ô-dîabl'!
You ass!	Espèce d'âne! ès-pès dān!
Blockhead!	Huître! üitr'!
Fool!	Cornichon! cǒr-nî-shon!
Idiot!	Idiot! î-dîō!
Beast!	Animal! ă-nî-măl!
Dirty beast!	Sale cochon! sal-cǒ-shon!
Get along, you cad!!	Eh, va donc, mufle!! é-vă-don, müfl'!!

## A BIT OF SLANG

“ Never go to France  
Unless you know the lingo;  
If you do, like me,  
You will repent, by jingo! ”

Yes, you *will* repent, take Tom Hood's word for it. In France most people talk French, but in Paris most Parisians talk slang. So if you venture on a hot evening outside one of the Cafés on the Grands Boulevards, and enter into conversation with one of your neighbors, you will soon find yourself up one of the blooming trees of leafy June, if you stick too rigidly to the vocabulary patronized exclusively by the forty “immortal” members of the Academy.

The sort of French that treats of bread, butter and cheese, is a very useful thing, no doubt, at table d'hôte, but in a drawing-room or at a garden-party it lacks interest. Nor is this all. You will also be awfully disappointed in reading certain newspaper articles, for you *must* read the newspapers. On hearing that you are about to “do Yourup,” your experienced friends are sure to have told you something to this effect: “Now, look here, if you want to learn French you must read the newspapers; *that's* the thing.” Of course, you will miss the advertisement columns, and I dare say you will occasionally come across a paper which gives the date of the next day and the news of the day before, but never mind that. If the French newspapers are not so well written as yours, and do not talk in the original way yours do about the weather bureau, the fickleness of its manager, the frequency of the showers sadly interfering with the planned excursions of the holiday-makers, or marring the fresh foliage and the cerulean hue of the sky, and all that sort of literature, yet you can't help reading them.

Acting on this advice, one of the first things you do—after ordering a bock (lager)—is to say: “Garsong, voo-lé voo mẽ dõn-né *Le Figaro*?”

This paper, though its circulation is not quite the largest in the world, ranges among the cleverest, especially in the way of smuggling in ads in the guise of reading matter. When it is brought to you, wrapped up round a stick, like the papyrus of old, you unroll it, and you read, standing out in large capitals: CHEZ MA TANTE.

Ah! ah! say you, with a French tinge of accent, "At my aunt's!" that looks interesting, and as clear and unequivocal as a heading could be. An aunt is the sister of a father or of a mother; it is also the wife of an uncle. All dictionaries agree upon that. "At my aunt's" is sure to be a nice little story, an idyl perhaps; let us read it.

As you have learnt the word at school in sentences relating to "your aunt's garden being larger than your father's," you go confident'y ahead reading the story, but suddenly find yourself "At your UNCLE's," elbowed by a hard-up gentleman who is pawning a pair of patent boots and a large-buttoned great-coat! So ye dunno where ye are at.

Another day, still anxious to follow the advice of your friend Know-it-all, you open the same (literary) paper, and, in the second page, you find, in quick succession, the sad story of a young *gommeux*, a list of officials that have just been *dégommés*, and a ripping account of the last *fumisterie* played by Sarah Bernhardt on the manager of a provincial theater. You carefully put down the words in your notebook—as recommended. You go home, and when you have struck the fifteenth French sulphur match, and sneezed half a dozen times before obtaining a light, you pounce upon your fattest French Dictionary, and read: FUMISTERIE, *l'art du fumiste*. FUMISTE, m. n., "chimney-doctor, one who cures smoky chimneys." But what on earth has that to do with Sarah the Divine?

So, before going to bed, you drop a line to your friend Bob Know-it-all, who is a good French scholar:

"My Dear Bob: I am not getting on in French as quickly as I could wish. I read the papers

every day, but newspaper French seems to be of quite a different kind to that which I was taught at school. The irregular verbs I find particularly hard to manage. The verb *s'en aller*, which in my school days caused me a lot of trouble, seems to have grown still more irregular and evasive since. This is the way it is now conjugated in the Indicative:

*Je m'en vas,  
Tu fiches le camp,  
Il file,  
Nous nous poussons de l'ail,  
Vous vous esbignez,  
Ils se la cassent.*

"I am glad to think that, for the sake of the Froggies who learn English, *our* irregular verbs are a little more regular in their conjugation. By the way, what does *fumisterie* mean in a figurative sense? Something more than 'Smoke-Doctor,' I believe. I hope you will send me a long yarn, and tell me all about your doings and whereabouts. The mail is about to close, please excuse the shortness of this note, and believe me in haste, yours ever,

A. B. C. DASHITALL.

"Address: Monsieur Dashitall (no initials wanted in this country), Boulevard Sébastopol, 617, bis; Paris.

"P. S.—Fancy a Chicagoan like me having to be called *Mě-sě!* What beastly note-paper this is!"

Two weeks later the mail brings you the following:

"49,373 Twelve-Mile Blvd. Extension,  
Chicago, Ills.

"Dear Charlie: Many thanks for your long, interesting and witty letter. It struck me that the most practical way of explaining to you the meaning of *fumisterie* was to play one on you by sending you a letter without a stamp on it. You had to pay a fine on delivery; do you understand now? There is nothing like object-lessons, you know! When such a practical joke is played upon one on a larger scale we call it in United States a 'dirty trick.'

"Don't abuse the verb *s'en aller* too much before your French friends, for if perchance you come across one who knows the language you were brought up on (and a meager fare it was, perchance), he might shut you up by remarking that 'to go away' is not unfrequently conjugated: 'I go away' 'thou boltest,' 'he cuts,' 'we ske-daddle it,' 'you scoot,' 'they skip.'

"This is a busy day for me. I have to go to my tailor's (the old chap is angry, but I have not a sou); then, I am entertaining a couple of friends at the Calumet to-night, and I have to be at the Auditorium variety show at 10:15. I must be off; kind regards to Jones.

"Yours as usual,

"ROBERT KNOWITALL."

Slang, then, is no rarity in France any more than it is in America, and this short, though, it is to be hoped, sufficiently complete vocabulary of everyday slang will, I trust, be found useful for newspaper reading and ordinary conversation. If you want to associate with thieves, bad characters, artists, students, and workmen of a peculiar craft, you will have to learn their modes of expression, but that is not the slang that every one knows and uses, and I have some satisfaction in thinking that the following short vocabulary is a new departure in the right direction.

There are, I find, thirty-two different ways of saying that a man is drunk in English. How many there are in French I cannot tell (patriotism forbids), but I should say, in all fairness, that *s'enivrer* is a verb which could be conjugated by a different word for each of its tenses and persons—compound tenses included. It is some comfort to think that with both nations there is not a single slang word to use instead of the proper expression, "He is sober"! The reason is, I take it, that slang is chiefly the language of booze, blows, bad boys, bums, boodlers, and bamboozlers. For such there is something provocative of waggery in a man being half seas over, whereas the wearer of a blue ribbon, with his waxen complexion and measured tread, is the reverse of inspiring to them.

## VOCABULARY OF EVERY-DAY SLANG AND PHRASES

*N. B.*—English words or phrases in italics are proposed as TRANSLATIONS of the French; words or phrases in roman are mere EXPLANATIONS.

I have used explanations whenever I have failed to find an equivalent. I do not profess to know English as well as French slang, and I have learned to distrust dictionaries. The letters F.P. will help the reader to find for himself the English equivalent.

### Abbreviations.

F. = familiar. P. = popular. m. = masculine.  
f. = feminine.

**Abattage** (ăbătāj), m. F. Je lui donnerai un—.  
F. *I'll blow him up.*

**Abatis** (ăbătī), m. P. Numérote tes—. P. I'll  
break every bone in your body.

**Abbaye de monte à regret** (ăbéid-montăr-gré), f.  
P. The guillotine.

**Abouler** (ăboolé), P. Va falloir—mon vieux. P.  
*You will have to shell out, old fellow.*

**Alboche** (albosh), m. P. A German.

**Allez vous asseoir** (ălé voo-ză-săăr), F. *Go along  
with you.*

**Allez vous faire fiche** (fèr-fish), P. *Go and be  
hanged.*

**Andouille** (andooye), f. P. C'est une—. P. *He  
is a chump.*

**Angliche** (anglish), m. P. An Englishman.

**Araignée** (ărènié), f. Il a une—dans le plafond.  
*He is cracked. He has got a bee in his  
bonnet.*

**Atout** (ătóo), m. P. Je lui ai collé un—sur le nez.  
P. I hit him on the nose.

**Bafouiller** (băfooié), P. To sputter; to talk con-  
fusedly.

**Baffe** (băfr'), f. P. A blow in the face.

**Balai** (bălé), m. Manches à—. P. *Spindle-  
shanks.*



- Balle** (bal) f. P. *Nut; noddle*. Se renvoyer la—. F. *Log-rolling* (Exchange of compliments or insults).
- Baraque** (bărak), m. F. Cette maison est une vraie—. F. *This house is a wretched place, a miserable shanty*.
- Barbe** (bărb), f. Plats à—. P. *Wattles; slug* (large ears).
- Bazarder** (băzărdé), P. To pawn or sell one's things.
- Bastringue** (bastring), P. *A noisy dive*. Faire du—. P. *To kick up a row*.
- Bassiner** (băsiné), P. *To bore to death*.
- Bateau** (bătō), m. Monter un—. F. To impose upon one.
- Battoirs** (bătōăr), m. P. *Flippers* (large hands).
- Bécot** (bécō), m. P. A kiss.
- Bécoter** (bécôté). To kiss.
- Bedon** (bēdon), m. P. Oh! la! la! quel—! *Gee, what a paunch!*
- Béguin** (bégin), m. F. Il a un—pour elle. F. *He is mashed on her*.
- Bernique** (bérnik), F. *Not a bit of it*.
- Beuglant** (bēglaŋ), m. P. A low music-hall.
- Beugler** (bēglé), P. *To bellow out*. Also: To weep.
- Beurre** (bēr), m. F. Il a fait son—. P. *He has feathered his nest*. Il a de quoi mettre du—dans ses épinards; *lit*: "He has plenty of butter to put into his spinach," *i.e.*, "He is very well off." See **Œil**.
- Bidard** (bīdăr), m. P. *A lucky chap*.
- Billard** (bīlăr), m. P. Dévisser son—. P. *To kick the bucket*.
- Bisquer** (biské), f. P. To be vexed.
- Biture** (bitür), f. P. Avoir une—. To be drunk.
- Bleu** (blē), m. Je n'y vois que du—. F. *I can't make head or tail of it*. En être—. F. *To look blue* (to be astonished). Un—. A raw recruit, a tyro. Petit—. P. Weak red wine.
- Blindé** (blindé), P. *Boozed*.
- Bobine** (bōbin), f. P. *Mug* (mouth).
- Boire à la grande tasse** (bōăr ălă-grand tăș), P. To be drowned.



- Boîte** (böat). Ferme ta—. P. *Hold your jaw; shut up.* — s à violon. F. *Beetle-crushers* (large feet). **Boîte** also means: Public High School (lycée).
- Botte** (bot), f. See **Coup**. **Botter**, Ça me botte. F. *It suits me to a t.*
- Boucan** (boocan), m. P. *Shindy.* Faire du—. P. *To kick up a deuce of a row.*
- Bouchon** (booshon), m. Ce restaurant est un vrai—. *This restaurant is a nasty, dirty place.* Ramasser un—. P. To fall.
- Bouffer** (boofé), F. *To guzzle* (to eat greedily).
- Bougre** (boogr'), m. P. Un bon—. *A regular brick.* —de serin! *You ass!* See **Serin**.
- Bouillon d'onze heures** (booion donzër), m. F. A poisoning draught, knockout drops.
- Bouis-bouis** (booï-booï), m. P. A small theater, low music-hall, or restaurant.
- Bouffarde** (boofärd), f. P. *A cutty* (a pipe).
- Boule de loto** (bool' dë-lö-tö). Yeux en—. F. Goggle-eyes. Perdre la boule. F. To lose one's head.
- Bouler** (boolé), F. Je l'ai envoyé—. *I sent him to the deuce.*
- Boulotter** (boolötté), F. *To get one's grub.* Ça —e. *I'm all right.*
- Bourrer** (booré), F. *To stuff.* Se—. *To stuff one's self.*
- Braise** (brèz), f. P. *Rocks* (money).
- Brindzingues** (brind'zing), P. Etre dans les—. P. *To be half seas over.*
- Brûle-gueule** (brül' gël), m. P. *A nose warmer;* a short clay pipe or briar pipe.
- Bûche** (büsh), f. Etre bête comme une—. F. *To be a regular blockhead.*
- Bûcher** (büshé), F. *To bone; to grind.* To work hard.
- Caboche** (căbosh), f. P. *Knob* (head).
- Cabot** (căbō), m. P. A third-rate actor, also: A dirty-looking dog.
- Caboulot** (căboolō), m. F. A small wine shop.
- Cafiot** (căfiō), m. P. Weak coffee.
- Cafard** (căfăr), m. F. *A sneak.*

- Cafarder** (căfărdé), F. *To sneak.*
- Caillou** (căioo), m. F. *Mug* (mouth).
- Caler** (călé), F. *To be well off.* Etre—é en mat. (sound the *t*). *To be well up in mathematics.*
- Cambuse** (canbüz), f. P. *Shanty.*
- Camelot** (camlō), m. F. A street-hawker.
- Camelotte** (camlot), f. F. Rubbish; trash.
- Camoufle** (cămoof'), f. F. A candle. Donner une—. P. To give a slap in the face.
- Camouflet** (camooflé), m. Cut direct.
- Campagne** (canpănye), f. Envoyer à la—. F. *To send to Halifax.*
- Canard** (cănăr), m. F. A lump of sugar dipped in brandy. Also: A hoax; an unimportant newspaper. Mouillé comme un—. *As wet as a drowned rat.*
- Canarder** (cănărdé), P. *To pepper* (to fire at).
- Canasson** (cănăson), m. P. *A gee; screw* (horse).
- Caner** (căné), P. To be afraid.
- Canon** (cănon), m. P. A noggin. Boire un—. P. To have a drink of wine at the counter.
- Carotte** (cărot), f. Tirer une—. F. *To humbug—out of, to pull one's leg.*
- Carrément** (căréman), Allez-y—. F. *Go for it.*
- Carreau** (cărō), m. F. Etendu sur le—. F. *Done for.*
- Casquer** (casqué), F. *To fork out.*
- se Cavaler** (căvălé), F. *To skedaddle.*
- Chahuter** (chăüté), F. *To kick up a row.* To humbug (a schoolmaster).
- Châlet de nécessité** (shăléd'nésésité), m. F. Street lavatory.
- Chambard** (shanbăr), m. P. Faire du—. P. Same as **Chahuter**.
- Chambarder** (shanbărdé), P. *To smash up.*
- Charogne** (shăronye), f. P. *A blackguard.* Also: Bad meat.
- Chaud** (shō). Ça lui coûtera—. P. *It will cost him a pretty penny.* Quand il fera—! P. *Not I!* Il est—. P. *He is wide-awake.*
- Chéri** (shéri), F. *Darling! Ducky!*
- Chic** (shic). Un—type. F. *A good chap.* Un type—. F. *A swell.* Une pièce très—. *A first-rate play.*

- Chien** (shī'in), m. Il est—. F. *He is close-fisted.*  
 Nom d'un—. *Hang it all!*
- Chiper** (shīpé), F. *To bag, to swipe, to steal.*
- Choper** (shōpé), P. *To nab.*
- Chou** (shoo), m. Mon—! F. *Deary!*
- Chouette** (shooet). C'est—! *That's real jam!*  
 (first-rate).
- Claque** (clăk), F. Paid applauders in a theater.  
 Also a box on the ears. Ramasser ses cliques  
 et ses—s. F. *To pack up bag and baggage.*
- Claquer** (clăké), P. *To pop off; to hop the twig*  
 (to die).
- Cloche** (clōsh), f. Déménager à la—de bois. F.  
*To shoot the moon* (to move one's furniture by  
 night).
- Clou** (cloo), m. Coller au—. P. *To put up the*  
*spout. To clap into the dry room* (lock up).  
 Rive-lui son—. *Shut him up* (silence him).  
 On l'a collé au—. P. *He was roosted* (run  
 in). Ça ne vaut pas un—. P. *It's not worth*  
*a rap.*
- Cochon** (cōshon), m. Jouer un tour de—. P.  
*To play a dirty trick.*
- Coco** (cōcō). Un vilain—. P. *A nasty fellow;*  
*a cad.* Dans le—. P. *In the stomach.*
- Coffrer** (cōfré), P. *To cage.*
- Cogne** (cōnye), m. P. *Peeler; copper* (policeman).
- Col**, m. F. Se pousser du—. *To be stuck up.*
- Colle** (col), f. F. *A corker; a buster; a whopper*  
 (fib).
- Collier** (cōlé). Il s'est fait—à son bachot. F. He  
 failed in his B.A. Exam.
- Comme-ci comme-ça** (cōmsī-cōmsă), F. *So so.*
- Complet** (conplé). Il a son—. P. *He is dead*  
*drunk.*
- Copain** (cōpin), m. F. *Pal; chum.*
- Coup** (coo), m. Se donner un—de torchon. P.  
*To have a set to.* Un—de collier. F. *A*  
*good pull.* Un—d'épaule. F. *A lift.* Un  
 —d'épée dans l'eau. *A no go* (without effect).  
 Le—de l'étrier. *The stirrup cup.* Le—de  
 grâce. F. *The finishing stroke.* Un—  
 de jarnac. F. *An underhand blow.* Un—de  
 bottes. F. *A kick.* Un—de soleil. F. *A*

*sunstroke.* Un—de vin. P. A drop of something to drink.

**Cran** (*cran*), m. Lâcher d'un—. P. *To give the slip.*

**Craqueur** (*crākër*), m. F. *A bouncer* (braggart).

**Crème** (*crèm*), f. Une—d'homme. F. *An awfully nice fellow.*

**Crêper** (*crépé*). Se—le chignon. F. *To have a hair-pulling contest.*

**Cresson** (*créson*), m. N'avoir plus de—sur le caillou. P. *To be very bald.*

**Cuite** (*cüit*), f. P. *A fuddle.* Avoir sa—. P. *To be as drunk as a lord.*

**Culot** (*cülō*), m. P. Avoir du—. P. *To have sand, backbone.*

**Culotte**(*cülot*), f. P. Same as **Cuite**.

**Dada** (*dädä*), m. F. *Fad, craze.*

**Dalle** (*däl*), f. P. *Whistle.* Rincer la—. P. *To stand treat.*

**Dame** (*dam*). Ah!—! Bé—(eh bien! dame)! F. *Well! of course!* (Nothing profane in the word.)

**Danse** (*dans*), F. Je lui ai donné une—. P. *I gave him a thorough drubbing.*

**Danser** (*dansé*). La—. F. *To smart for it.* Faire—l'anse du panier. F. *To make a good market-penny* (to get perquisites).

**Débine** (*débin*), f. F. Etre dans la—. *To be on one's uppers; hard up.*

**Débrouillard** (*débrooiär*), m. F. Il est—. *He is foxy.* He knows his way out.

**Déche** (*dèsh*), f. F. Same as **Débine**.

**Dégommer**. P. *To bounce.*

**Dégoter** (*dégöté*), F. *To fetch down; to oust; to knock—off its perch.*

**Dégourdi** (*dégoordī*). Il est—. F. *He is a knowing one.*

**Déguerpir** (*dégérpir'*), F. *To pack off.*

**Dépôt** (*dépō*), m. F. Temporary prison.

**Dia** (*diä*). Hoi! (to horses).

**Diable** (*diäbl'*), m. Au—! F. *Confound it! Hang it!* P. Allez au—! P. *Go to the devil!* Du—si—! F. *The devil take me*

*if—!* Faire le—à quatre! F. *To play the very devil!* Que—! F. *What the dickens!* C'est là le—! F. *There's the rub!* Tirer le—par la queue. F. *To be beastly hard up; to be without a cent.* (This word is used by the best people.)

Dieu (dīē). Mon—! *Good God! Good Heavens!* Bon—de bon—! *Goodness gracious!* (Used by refined people of both sexes.)

Éclairer (éclèré), P. *To show one's shiners* (to pay up). See **Casquer**.

Écopper (écöpé), P. *To get a walloping.*

Embêté (anbèté). Etre joliment—. P. *To be awfully cut up*, or: *To be bored.*

s'Empiffrer (anpīfré). F. *To cram; to guzzle.*

Épatant (épātan), F. *Awfully nice! Stunning!*

Épate (épāt), f. Faire de l'—. F. *To show off.*

Épater (épâté), F. *To astound.*

Éreinté (érinté). Etre—é. *To be knocked up; done up.*

s'Esbigner (sesbīnié), F. *To cut; to bolt.*

Esbrouffe (esbroof), f. Faires des—s. F. *To swagger.*

Escarpe (escārp), m. P. *A ruffian; a murderer.*

Escoffier (escōfié), P. *To do for; to settle.*

Esquinté (eskinté), F. Same as **Éreinté**.

Étrenner (étréné), F. *To get buffeted.*

Fagoter (fägöté). Elle est mal—ée. F. *What a guy she looks!*

Faiblard (fèblār). F. Very poor (of speeches, writings, etc.).

Fard (fār), m. Piquer un—. F. *To blush.*

Feuille de chou.—A worthless newspaper.

Ficher (fishé). —le camp. P. (*To toddle off*) (make off). Il se—e de ma fiole. P. He is making game of me. Jem'en—e. P. *I don't care a hang.* C'est fichant! F. *It's a confounded nuisance.* Fichez moi la paix! F. *Give us a rest!*

Fichtre (fish-tr). You don't say so!

**Fichu** (fishü). Il est—. P. He is done for.  
Un—caractère, *A horrid temper*. Je suis mal—. F. *I feel seedy*.

**Figure** (figür), F. Une—d'écumoire. F. *A cribbage face* (pitted with the smallpox).

**Fiole** (fiöl), f. P. Head. See **Ficher**.

**Filer** (filé), F. *To cut away; to be off*.

**Flemme** (flem), F. Avoir la—. *To feel lazy*.

**Flotte** (flot), f. Nons étions une—. F. We were a lot of people.

**Flûtes** (flüt), f. P. *Fiddlesticks*. Jouer des—, or Se tirer des—. F. *To leg it; to scoot*.

**se Fouiller** (fouié). Same as **Taper** (se).

**Four** (foor), m. Faire un—. F. *To fail miserably*.

**Frangin** (franjin), m. P. A brother.

**Fripouille** (fripooye), F. *A dirty lot*.

**Froussard** (froosär), m. F. A coward.

**Frousse** (froos), f. Cowardly woman.

**Frusques** (früsc), f. P. *Toggery* (clothes).

**Fumiste** (fümist), m. Practical joker.

**Fumisterie** (fümistrī), f. Practical joke.

**Furibard** (füribär), m. *Wild* (angry).

**Fusil** (füzi), m. F. The stomach.

**Gaffe** (gäf), f. Faire une—. *To put one's foot in it*.

**Galbeux** (gälbē), F. Stylish.

**Galette** (gälēt), f. *Chink, rocks* (money).

**Gâte sauce** (gätsös), m. F. A scullion; a bad cook.

**Gibier** (jibié), m. Du—de potence. F. *Gallows-bird*.

**Giroflée** (jiröflé), f. Une—à cinq feuilles. F. A slap in the face.

**Gniaf** (niaf), m. P. A bungler.

**Gnon** (njon), m. P. *A smack on the gills*.

**se Gober** (göbé), F. *To fancy one's self*.

**Gobeur** (göbër), m. F. A man who will believe anything; gullible.

**Godailleur** (gödäié), P. *To swill; to booze*.

**Goddam** (gödäm). An Englishman. See **Angliche**.

**Godichon** (gödishon), m. F. *Booby*.

**Godillot** (gödiöt), m. P. Military boot (name of maker). Compare "Guillotine" from "Guillotintin," name of inventor).

- Gogo** (gögō), m. F. Fool; simpleton.  
**Gommeux** (gommē), m. P. *Barnacles*.  
**Graisse** (grès), f. Tourner à la—. F. *To run to fat*.  
**Gratte-papier** (grāt-păpié), m. F. *Quill-driver* (writer).  
**Grue** (grü), f. P. *Silly girl or woman*.  
**Gueule** (gël), f. P. *Mug; jaw*. Avoir la—de bois. *To have a dry mouth—*(in the morning).  
**Gueuler** (gêlé). P. *To bawl*.  
**Guibolles** (gïböl), f. P. *Pins* (legs). Jouer des—. P. *To leg it; to skedaddle*.  
**Houp** (oop), F. *Gee up! Get out! Move on!*  
**Hue** (ü). *Pull up!* (to horses).  
**Impair** (inpèr), m. F. Blunder.  
**Jacques** (jâc), m. Faire le—. F. *To play the fool*.  
**Jaunet** (jōné), m. F. *Quid; yellow boy*.  
**Jugeotte** (jüjot), f. F. Il n'a pas pour deux sous de—. F. *He has not got a grain of sense*.  
**Kif-kif-bourico** (kif-kif-boorïcō). C'est—. P. It is six of one and half a dozen of the other.  
**Lac** (lac), m. Etre dans le—. P. *To be in a hole*.  
**Lâcheur** (lâshër), m. F. A shabby, cowardly friend.  
**Lanterner** (lantérné), F. *To humbug; to talk rot*.  
**Lapin** (lăpin), m. Mon petit—! P. *Ducky!* C'est un—! *He is a brick!* Poser un—. P. *To bilk* (to deceive).  
**Larbin** (larbin), m. P. *Flunkey*.  
**Lever** (lëvé). —le pied. P. *To skip; to clope*.  
**Macchabée** (măcăbé), m. P. Drowned person.  
**Mandibules** (mandibül). Jouer des—. P. *To get one's grub*.  
**Mannequin** (mănkîn), m. A mannikin.  
**se Maquiller** (măkié), F. *To make up*.  
**Margoulette** (mărgoolet), f. P. *Jaw; whistle*.



**Maronner** (măřǎné), F. To show vexation; to grumble.

**Marotte** (măřot), f. C'est sa—. F. *It is his hobby.*

**Mastroquet** (mastrǒké), m. F. A small wine shop.

**Mauvaise** (mǒvèz). Il l'a trouvée—. *He found it rather stiff.*

**Mazagran** (măzăgran), m. or simply: Maza. F. Coffee served in a glass.

**Mèche** (mesh), f. Il n'y a pas—. F. *It's no go* (it is impossible).

**Mégot** (mégǒ), m. P. A cigar stump.

**Mélasse** (mélas), f. Etre dans la—. P. To be in a fix. To be hard up.

**Melon** (mělon), m. F. *Pot hat* (a derby hat).

**Mince** (mins). Ah!—alors! F. *O lor! My eye!*

**Monôme** (mǒnōm), m. F. A procession in Indian file.

**Morceau** (mǒrsō), m. Manger le—. *To peach* (to confess).

**Moulin** (moulin), m. Jeter son bonnet par dessus les—s. F. To throw off all sense of propriety.

**Muffle** (müfl'), m. P. *Cad; scam; blackguard.*

**Navet** (năvé), m. Le champ des—s. The cemetery where guillotined criminals are buried.

**Nettoyé** (nétoăié). Il est—. He is done for.

**Nom** (non), m. Sacré—! *Great Scott!*—d'un chien!—d'un petit bonhomme!—d'une pipe!—d'un tonnerre! etc. (all P.) *By Jove! By George! By Jingo! Bedad! Holy smoke! Geewhillikins!*

**Nord** (nor), m. Perdre le—. F. To lose one's head.

**Nouvelle** (noovel), f. Aller à la—. P. Abbreviation for "Aller à la nouvelle Calédonie," where convicts are transported.

**Nez** (né), m. Mettre le—dehors. F. To pop one's nose round the corner. Tirer les vers du—. F. *To pump one.*

**Œil** (ěi), m. Taper dans l'—. *To take one's fancy.* A l'—. P. *On tick* (the students

say: "ophthalmô"). Un—au beurre noir. P. *A black eye.* Faire de l'—. F. *To make eyes at.* Se ficher le doigt dans l'—. *To fool one's self.* Tourner de l'—. *To kick the bucket.* S'en battre l'—. P. *Not to care a hang.*

Œuf (ěf), m. Rond comme un—. P. *Beastly tight.*

Ognon-(õñion), m. P. *Turnip* (watch). Arranger aux petits—s. P. *To give a drubbing.*

Ombre (onbr'), f. Passer à l'—. *To put in the cooler* (prison).

Oseille (õzėi), f. La faire à l'—. P. *To deceive.* To play a bad trick.

Os (õs), m. P. *Tin* (money).

Ours (oors), m. A l'—. P. *In the dry-room* (lock-up). C'est un—. F. *An unlicked cub.*

Paf (păf), P. *Screwed; tight.*

se Pagnoter (păñiõté), P. *To go to bed.*

Pain (pin), m. Un—. P. *A knock on the mug.* Faire passer le goût du—. P. *To settle; to give a quietus* (to kill). Perdre le goût du—. P. *To kick the bucket.*

Pan (pan). *Bang!*

Panier à salade (pănié-ă-sălăd). P. *Black Maria* (police-van).

Paquet (păké), m. P. *Slattern; dowdy.* Donner son—. P. *To give the grande bounce.* Risquer le—. F. *To chance it.*

Patachon (pătăshon). Une vie de—. F. *A rowdy life.*

Patapouf (pătăpoof). Un gros—. F. *A big lout; a short-legged fellow.*

Pelle (pel), f. Ramasser une—. *To fall from a bicycle or horse.*

Pépin (pépin), m. F. *Gingham.*

Pétard (pétâr), m. Faire du—. P. *To kick up the deuce of a row.*

Picaillons (picăion), m. *Tin; rocks.* Money.

Pie (pi), f. Une queue de—. F. *A swallow-tail.*

Pieu (piě), m. Se fourrer au—. P. *To get into bed,*

- Piger** (pijé), P. *To cop; to nab; to collar.*  
**Pignouf** (piniouf), m. P. *Blackguard.*  
**Pincer** (pinsé). En—. P. *To be mashed on.*  
     Se Faire—. F. *To be arrested.*  
**Pipe** (pip), f. Casser sa—. P. *To kick the bucket.*  
**Pipelet** (piplé), m. F. *House-porter.*  
**Pissenlit** (pisanli), m. Manger le—par la racine.  
     P. *To be dead and buried.*  
**Pistache** (pistash), f. Se flanquer une—. P. *To get drunk.*  
**Piton** (piton), m. P. *Snorter (nose).*  
**Plan** (plan), m. Laisser en—. P. *To leave in the lurch.* Il n'y a pas—. F. *It's impossible.*  
**Planter** (planté), F. *To leave in the lurch.*  
**Plat du jour** (plă-dü-joor), m. Special dish for the day (generally the best on the bill of fare).  
**Plâtre** (plătr'), m. Battre comme—. F. *To beat into a jelly.*  
**Plumer** (plümé), F. *To fleece.*  
**Plumet** (plümé), m. P. *A drop too much.*  
**Pognon** (põñon), m. P. *Rocks; tin.* Money.  
**Poil** (põäl), m. Donner un—. P. *To give a good wiggling (scolding).* Avoir un—dans la main. P. *To feel lazy.*  
**Poire** (põär), f. Entre la—et le fromage. F. *At dessert.* Faire sa—. P. *To show off.*  
**Polichinelle** (põlishinel), m. Une vie de—. F. *A rowdy life.*  
**Pompette** (ponpët). Etre—. F. *To be drunk.*  
**Poivrot** (põävrõ). Etre—. P. *To be drunk.*  
**Pot** (põ), m. Bête comme un—. F. *Idiot.* Un—de vin. F. *A bribe; boodler.*  
**Poule mouillée** (pool' mooié), f. F. *Milksop.*  
**Profonde** (profond), f. P. *Pocket.*  
  
**Quart d'œil** (cărdëyě), m. P. *Peeler; copper.*  
**Quibus** (küibüs), m. *Tin, rocks (money).*  
**Quinquets** (kinkè), P. *Peepers (eyes).*  
  
**Rabiau** (răbiõ), m. Faire du—. P. *To be kept in the regiment after one's time is up.* Also: *To make an extra profit.*

- Racaille** (răcāye), f. F. *Rabble; a bad lot.*
- Raccourcir** (răcoorsir), P. To behead.
- Ramasser** (rămăsé). Se faire—. F. *To be run in.*
- Raseur** (răzër), m. F. A bore.
- Réchauffé** (rëshōfé). C'est du—. F. *That's an old tale.*
- Reluquer** (rëlüké), F. *To make eyes at.*
- Rengâiner** (rangèné). —son compliment. *To shut up.*
- Repiger** (rëpījè), P. *To nab twice (to catch, to detect).*
- Rifflard** (riflār), m. Large umbrella.
- Rigodon** (rīgōdon), m. Pincer un—. P. To dance in a humorous way.
- Rigolade** (rīgōlad), f. *Lark; fun.*
- Rigoler** (rīgōlé), F. *To have a high time of it.*  
Il—e bien. *He is a jolly dog.*
- Rigolo** (rīgōlō), F. *Jolly; larky.*
- Ripaton** (ripāton), m. F. *Crab (feet).*
- Rond** (ron), m. Je n'ai pas un—. F. *I have not got a copper.*
- Rotin** (rotin), m. P. Cent.
- Roue de derrière** (rood'dérièr), f. P. *Cart-wheel* (5 franc piece).
- Rousse** (roos), f. P. The police.
- Rupin** (rüpīn), F. *Swell; mighty fine.*
- Sabot** (săbō), m. Dormir comme un—. F. *To sleep like a top.*
- Saboté** (săbōté), F. *Bungled; botched.*
- Sac** (sac), m. Avoir le—. F. *To have plenty of dough.*
- Sacré** (săcré), P. Equivalent to d—d, when placed before a noun, but not half so profane.
- Sainte** (sint). 'Toute la—journée. F. *The whole blessed day.*
- Sec** (sec). Boire—. F. *To drink like a trooper.*
- Sapin** (săpīn), m. F. A cab. Une toux qui sent le—. P. *Churchyard cough.*
- Sapristi** (sapristi), F. *By jingo! Bless your soul!* (mild swearing).
- Savate** (săvat), f. Jouer comme une—. F. To play poorly.

- Savon** (săvon), m. F. *A blowing up.*  
**Semaine** (sēmèn), f. La—des quatre jeudis. F. *When two Sundays come together (never).*  
**Serin** (sërin), m. F. *Duffer.* Faire le—. F. *To play the fool.*  
**Sergot** (sërgō), m. P. *Bobby.*  
**Singe** (sinj), m. Payer en monnaie de—. F. *To let one whistle for his money.*  
**Suif** (süif), m. F. Same as **Abattage**; **Savon.**  
**Surin** (sürin). A knife (murderers' slang).  
**Suriner** (süriné). To stab (ditto).  
  
**Tabac** (tăbă), m. Etre passé à—. P. To be ill-treated by the police.  
**Tanner** (tănë). *To bore.* Cet élève a besoin d'être—é. F. *This boy needs a good tanning (whipping).*  
**Tante** (tant), f. F. *Uncle* (pawnbroker).  
**se Taper** (tâpé). Tu peux te—. P. *You may whistle for it.*  
**Tas** (tā), m. Un—de choses. F. *Lots of things.*  
**Timbale** (tinbal), f. Décrocher la—. F. *To take the cake; to knock off the persimmons.*  
**Toquante** (tōcant), f. P. *Ticker* (watch).  
**Tordant** (tōrdan), F. *Ripping; splitting.*  
**Torgnole** (tōrniol). f. P. Knock; thump.  
**Toupet** (toopé), m. F. *Cheek.*  
**Tournailler** (toornāié), F. *To potter about.*  
**Tripotée** (tripöté), f. F. *Whacking; drubbing.*  
**Trogne** (trōnye), f. P. Drunkard's face.  
**Trognon** (trōñion), m. P. *Ducky* (darling). Also: Head.  
**Trombine** (tronbin), f. P. *Noddle.*  
**Troquet** (trōké), same as **Mastroquet.**  
**Trottin** (trōtin), m. F. Milliner's apprentice who "trots" with a bandbox.  
**Trottoir** (trōtōär), m. Faire le—. F. *To walk the streets.*  
**Tuile** (tüil), f. F. Awkward thing; mishap.  
**Tuyau** (tüiō), m. P. *Tip* (on races). Un—de poêle. F. *A stove pipe* (silk hat).  
**Type** (tip), m. Un bon—. F. *A good chap.* Un sale—. F. *A beast.* Un vieux—. F. *An old fogey.*

**Urfe** (ürf). C'est —! P. *It's tip top!*

**Vache** (vash), f. Manger de la—enragée. F. *To rough it.* Parler français comme une—espagnole. F. To murder the French language. Une bonne—à lait. F. A man out of whom you can squeeze money easily.

**Vadrouille** (vādrooye), f. *A scamp.*

**Vadrouiller** (vādrooié). F. *To mouch about. To be on the booze.*

**Vanné** (vāné), F. Done up.

**Veau** (vō), m. Pleurer comme un—. F. To cry like a baby.

**Veinard** (vénār), m. F. *A lucky chap.*

**Vélo** (vélō). F. Abbreviation of "Vélocipède." Aller en—. F. To ride a bicycle.

**Ventre** (vantr'), m. Prendre du —. F. To grow stout.

**Verte** (vèrt), f. F. A glass of absinth.

**Veste** (vest), f. Remporter une—. F. To fail.

**Veuve** (vëv), f. P. The guillotine.

**Vieille** (viéye), f. Eh bien! ma—! F. *Well! old chap!*

**Violon** (viōlon), m. F. Lock-up. See **Boîte**.

**Volée** (vōlé), f. F. *Dressing.* Une—de bois vert. F. *A good drubbing.*

**Voyou** (vōāioo), m. F. *Cad.*

**Yeux** (iē), m. Il n'a pas froid aux—. F. *He does not funk.*

**Zut** (züt). *Hang it! You be blowed! Stuff!* —alors! F. *Well! dash it all!*

### III.—GOING TO PARIS

—o—

There are so many steamship lines plying between the New World and the Old, all vying with each other to attract passengers, that each individual taste and circumstance can be suited.

The prices vary considerably, not only as between the several lines, and according to the location of berth or cabin, but each line changes its rates at will and without notice. We cannot quote any figures, therefore, and must refer our readers to the companies or their agents.

A reduction of 5% to 10% is made on all return tickets, generally good for one year. It is wise to secure a return cabin or berth in advance, if possible.

Tickets issued in the U. S. are at present subject to a war tax of \$5.00 where the Ocean fare exceeds \$60.00, \$3.00 over \$30.00 and not exceeding \$60.00, and \$1.00 not exceeding \$30.00. This tax is collected in addition to the regular passage rate.

#### ITINERARIES

##### FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS.

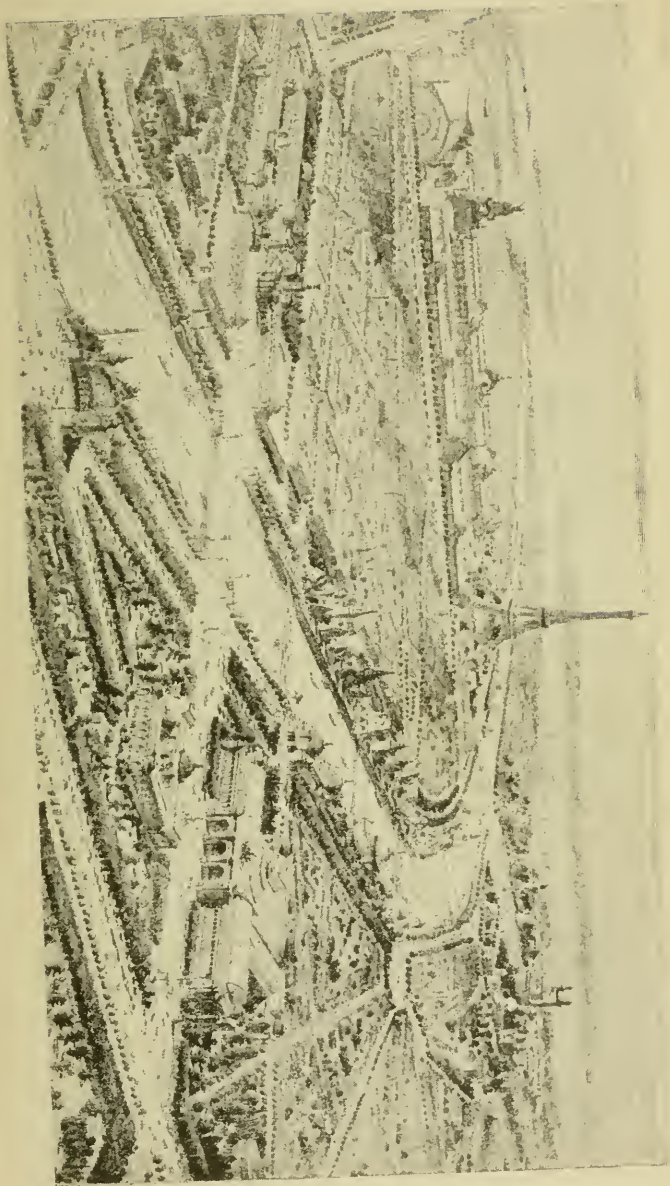
**American Line.** Every Wednesday.

From New York to Southampton, six to seven days; from Southampton to Havre, by sea, six hours; from Havre to Paris, by rail, four hours.

**Bremen-American Line** (Norddeutscher Lloyd).  
Every Saturday.

From New York to Southampton, seven to eight days; from Southampton to Havre,







*Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel.*

by sea, five hours; from Havre to Paris, by rail, four hours.

**Cunard Line.** Every Saturday.

From New York to Liverpool, seven to eight days; from Liverpool to London, by rail, four hours; from London to Dover, by rail, three hours; crossing the Channel, one and one-half to two and one-half hours; from Calais or Boulogne to Paris, by rail, six hours.

**French Line** (Compagnie Générale Transatlantique). Every Saturday.

From New York to Havre, eight days; from Havre to Paris, by rail, four hours.

**Hamburg-American Line.** Express service, every other Thursday.

From New York to Cherbourg, seven days; from Cherbourg to Paris, by rail, six and one-half hours.

A weekly service of this line crosses the ocean in ten days.

**Holland-American Line.** Every Saturday.

From New York to Boulogne-sur-Mer, nine days; from Boulogne to Paris, by rail, four hours.

**Red Star Line.** Every Wednesday.

From New York to Antwerp, nine to ten days; from Antwerp to Paris, by rail, seven hours.

**White Star Line.** Every Wednesday.

From New York to Liverpool, seven to eight days; from Liverpool to London, by rail, six hours; from London to Dover, by rail, three hours; crossing the Channel, one and one-half to two and one-half hours; from Calais or Boulogne to Paris, by rail, six hours.

There are a few minor steamers, but little known and somewhat cheaper, starting from New York, Boston and Philadelphia. They are not especially recommended.

### STEAMSHIP OFFICERS.

**The Captain** is to be addressed as "captain," except on the French line, where the word "commandant" is used. He is the master of his ship, in law and in fact, during the trip. His will is supreme law and the sole authority in all serious matters. Do not bother him with complaints about trifles.

**The Doctor** is supposed to render his services free of charge, but in cases of treatment other than for sea-sickness, it is customary to send him a fee. Socially he ranks next to the captain and is a good companion, as a rule.

**The Purser** will take care of your valuables, free of charge, and will procure access to your baggage "down in the hold" (don't say "down cellar" or "down stairs"). He also takes care of your letters to be mailed through pilot boats, etc.

**The Chief Steward** is the manager, clerk and head waiter of the hotel-part of the service. If you wish to have a particular seat at meals, see him as soon as you get aboard. If rightly approached, he is in a position to add to your comforts.

### THE WATCHES ON BOARD SHIP.

For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the Starboard Watch (right side, looking forward), and the Port Watch (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon Watch	...	...	noon to 4 P.M.
First Dog	„	...	4 P.M. to 6 P.M.
Second Dog	„	...	6 P.M. to 8 P.M.
First	„	...	8 P.M. to midnight.
Middle	„	...	12 A.M. to 4 A.M.
Morning	„	...	4 A.M. to 8 A.M.
Forenoon	„	...	8 A.M. to noon.

This makes seven Watches, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next.

Time is kept by means of "Bells," the first half hour of each Watch being marked by "one bell," the second half hour by "two bells," etc.

# RAILROAD FARE TO PARIS

## From Forty-eight Important Places

(See Frontispiece)

FROM	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
Aix-les-Bains.....	fr. 65 05	fr. 43 90	fr. 28 65
Angers.....	34 50	23 30	15 20
Anvers (Antwerp).....	38 35	26 75	17 60
Bâle (Basel).....	59 05	40 10	26 45
Barcelone, ..	130 05	89 65	58 15
Berlin.....	118 40	86 30	— —
Berne.....	63 20	42 40	28 40
Bordeaux .....	64 20	43 30	28 25
Boulogne s. M.....	28 45	19 20	12 50
Bruxelles (Brussels).....	34 60	23 90	15 70
Calais.....	33 05	22 30	14 55
Cherbourg.....	41 55	28 05	18 30
Cologne.....	52 90	37 60	— —
Dieppe.....	18 50	12 70	8 30
Dijon.....	35 30	23 30	15 20
Francfort s. M.....	77 75	51 75	— —
Genève (Geneva).....	70 25	47 30	30 85
Granville.....	36 75	24 80	16 15
Lausanne ..	58 70	39 25	23 10
Le Havre .....	25 55	17 25	11 25
Leipzig (Leipsic).....	115 50	84 20	— —
Liège.....	38 95	27 20	17 90
Lille.....	27 65	18 65	12 15
Limoges.....	44 80	30 25	19 70
Lisbon.....	213 40	154 75	100 40
Londres (London).....	43 25	32 00	23 25
Luchon.....	101 60	68 55	44 70
Lyon ...	57 25	38 65	25 20
Madrid.....	164 65	116 65	73 20
Marseille.....	96 65	65 25	42 55
Milan.....	104 85	72 25	48 95
Munich.....	103 70	70 85	— —
Nancy.....	39 55	26 70	17 40
Nantes.....	44 35	29 95	19 50
Nice.....	121 85	82 25	53 65
Reims.....	17 45	11 80	7 70
Rennes .....	41 90	28 25	18 45
Rome .....	187 55	130 15	82 80
Rouen .....	15 25	10 30	6 70
Strasbourg.....	56 70	38 60	24 25
Toulon... ..	104 15	70 30	45 85
Toulouse.....	79 85	53 90	35 10
Tours.....	26 20	17 70	11 55
Turin.....	90 75	61 60	40 20
Vienne (Vienna).....	152 20	103 15	— —
Zürich .....	68 85	47 10	31 60

## IV.—PARIS AND SUBURBS

—o—

Americans, like other foreigners, will do well to move about Paris in cabs rather than by means of the street cars and omnibus, especially when out sight-seeing, and a little planning should be done, to take in the sights as they are grouped together. By consulting our twenty district maps this will be an easy matter.

We give here a somewhat complete list of the sights and places of interest, together with the pronunciation, which should be practiced well to avoid possible great annoyance and expense.

### Railroad Stations.

Gares.	Gär.
GARE SAINT-LAZARE.*	<i>gär-sin-lă-zār.</i>
Asnières.	<i>ā-nièr.</i>
Saint-Cloud.	<i>sin-cloo.</i>
Sèvres; Ville d'Avray.	<i>sèvr'; vil-dă-vré.</i>
Versailles.	<i>vèr-săye.</i>
Saint-Germain-en-Laye.	<i>sin-jér-min-an-lè.</i>
Rouen.	<i>roo-an.</i>
Dieppe.	<i>dīèp.</i>
Le Havre.	<i>lě hăvr'.</i>
Cherbourg.	<i>shér-boor.</i>
GARE DU NORD.	<i>gär-dü-nōr.</i>
Saint-Denis.	<i>sin-d'nī.</i>
Enghien.	<i>an-gin.</i>
Montmorency.	<i>mon-mō-ran-sī.</i>
Chantilly.	<i>shan-tīye-ī.</i>
Compiègne.	<i>con-piènye.</i>
Amiens.	<i>ă-mīn.</i>
Calais.	<i>că-lè.</i>

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\* The names given under each station-name are the principal cities for which the trains depart.





*Panthéon.*





*Tour St. Jacques.*

**Gares**  
(suite).**Găr**  
(süit).

GARE DE LYON.  
Melun.  
Fontainebleau.  
Lyon.  
Avignon.  
Marseille.  
Cannes.  
Nice.  
Monaco.

găr-dě-lion.  
mě-lun.  
fon-tèn-blō.  
lion.  
ā-vin-ion.  
măr-séye.  
căn.  
nīs.  
mō-nă-kō.

GARE D'ORLÉANS.  
Poitiers.  
Bordeaux.  
Toulouse.

găr-dör-lé-an.  
pōă-tié.  
bör-dō.  
too-looz.

GARE DE SCEAUX.  
GARE DE VINCENNES.

găr-dě-sō.  
găr-dě-*vin*-sen

GARE DE L'EST.  
Nancy.  
Metz.  
Strasbourg.  
Bâle.  
Lucerne.

găr-dě-lest.  
nan-sī.  
mëss.  
strass-boor.  
hāl.  
lū-sérn.

**Ponts (Bridges).****Pon.**

Pont du Point du Jour.  
„ d'Iéna.  
„ de l'Alma.  
„ d'Alexandre III.  
„ des Invalides.  
„ de la Concorde.  
„ de Solférino.  
„ Royal.  
„ du Carrousel.  
„ des Arts.  
„ Neuf.  
„ Saint-Michel.  
„ au Change.  
„ Notre-Dame.  
„ d'Austerlitz.  
„ de Bercy.

pon dü pōin dü joor.  
„ dié-nă.  
„ dě-lăl-mă.  
„ d'alek-sandr-trōă.  
„ dé-*sin*-vă-lid.  
„ dě-lă-con-cōrd.  
„ dě-sol-fé-rī-nō.  
„ rōă-ial.  
„ dü-că-roo-zel.  
„ dé-zăr.  
„ nēf.  
„ *sin*-mī-shel.  
„ ō-shanj.  
„ nō-trě-dam.  
„ dos-tér-litz.  
„ dě-bér-sī.

**Grands Boulevards.**

Boulevard de la Madeleine.  
 „ des Capucines.  
 „ des Italiens.  
 „ Montmartre.  
 „ Poissonnière.  
 „ Bonne Nouvelle.  
 „ Saint-Denis.  
 „ Saint-Martin.  
 „ du Temple.  
 „ Beaumarchais.

**Gran-bool-văr.**

bool-văr dē-lă-mad-lèn.  
 „ dé-că-pü-sin.  
 „ dé-zī-tă-lîn.  
 „ mon-märtr'.  
 „ pöă-sö-niër.  
 „ bon noo-vel.  
 „ sind-nî.  
 „ sin-mär-tin.  
 „ dü-tanpl'.  
 „ bō-mär-shè.

**Avenues et autres Boulevards.**

Avenue de l'Opéra.  
 „ des Champs Elysées.  
 Boulevard Saint-Germain.  
 „ Saint-Michel.  
 „ de Sébastopol.  
 „ de Strasbourg.  
 „ Haussman.  
 „ Malesherbes.

**Av-nü é ôtr' bool-văr.**

av-nü dē-lö-pé-ră.  
 „ dé shan-zé-lî-zé.  
 bool-văr sin-jér-min.  
 „ sin-mî-shel.  
 „ sé-bas-tö-pol.  
 „ dē-străs-boor.  
 „ ösmän.  
 „ mäl-zërb.

**Places (Squares).**

Place du Châtelet.  
 „ de la République.  
 „ de la Concorde.  
 „ Vendôme.  
 „ de l'Etoile.  
 „ du Carrousel.  
 „ de la Bastille.  
 „ de la Bourse.  
 „ de l'Europe.  
 „ du Havre.  
 „ de la Madeleine.  
 „ de la Nation.  
 „ du Palais-Royal.  
 „ Pigalle.  
 „ Saint-Michel.  
 „ de l'Opéra.

**Plas.**

plas-dü shă-tlé.  
 „ dē-lă-ré-pü-blic.  
 „ dē-lă-con-cörd.  
 „ van-döm.  
 „ dē-lé-töäl.  
 „ dü-că-roo-zel.  
 „ dē-lă-bas-tiye.  
 „ dē-lă-boors'.  
 „ dē-lë-rop.  
 „ dü hăvr'.  
 „ dē-lă-măd-lèn.  
 „ dē-lă-nă-sion.  
 „ dü pă-lè-röă-ial.  
 „ pî-gal.  
 „ sin-mî-shel.  
 „ dē-lö-pé-ră.

**Monuments et Curiosités (Sights).**

L'Exposition.  
 Le Bois de Boulogne.  
 Les Buttes-Chaumont.  
 Les Bois de Vincennes.  
 Les Jardin d'Acclimatation.  
 Les Halles Centrales.  
 Le Jardin des Plantes.  
 Le Jardin des Tuileries.  
 Le Parc Monceau.  
 Le Cimetière du Père Lachaise.  
 Le Musée du Luxembourg.  
 Le Musée de Cluny.  
 La Tour Eiffel.  
 La Colonne Vendôme.  
 La Colonne de Juillet.  
 La Fontaine Saint-Michel.  
 La Tour Saint-Jacques.  
 La Porte Saint-Martin.  
 La Porte Saint-Denis.  
 La Morgue.

**Mõ-nü-man é Cü-riõ-zĩ-té.**

lěx-põ-zĩ-ssion.  
 lě-boad'boo-lonye.  
 lé büt-shõ-mon.  
 lě-bõäd-vin-sen.  
 lě-jär-din dă-clĩ-mă-tă-sion.  
 lé-al-san-trăl.  
 lě-jär-din dé-plant.  
 lě-jär-din dé tüil-rĩ.  
 lě-părc-mon-sõ.  
 lě-sim-tiër dü-pèr-lă-shèz.  
 lě-mü-sé dü-lü-ksan-boor.  
 lě-mü-zéd-clü-nĩ.  
 lă-toor-é-fel.  
 lă-cõ-lon van-dõm.  
 lă-cõ-lõn dē-jüié.  
 lă-fon-tèn sin-mĩ-shel.  
 lă-tour sin-jăk.  
 lă-põrt sin-mărtin.  
 lă-põrt sind-nĩ.  
 lă-mõrg.

**Rues (Streets).**

Rue de Rivoli.  
 „ Saint Honoré.  
 „ du Faubourg Saint-Honoré.  
 „ Royale.  
 „ d'Amsterdam.  
 „ Saint Antoine.  
 „ du Faubourg Saint-Antoine.  
 „ Saint-Denis.  
 „ du Faubourg Saint-Denis.  
 „ Lafayette.  
 „ de Turbigo.  
 „ de Châteaudun.  
 „ de la Roquette.

**Rü.**

rü dē-rĩ-võ-li.  
 „ sin-tõ-nõ-ré.  
 „ dü-fõ-boor sin-tõ-nõ-ré.  
 „ rõă-iăl.  
 „ dam-stér-dam.  
 „ sin-tan-tõăn.  
 „ dü-fõ-boor sin-tan-tõăn.  
 „ sind-nĩ.  
 „ dü-fõ-boor sind-nĩ.  
 „ lă-fă-ièt.  
 „ dē-tür-bĩ-gõ.  
 „ dē-shă-tõ-dun.  
 „ dē-lă-rõ-ket.

Édifices Publics et  
Églises.\*

É-di-fis-pü-blic -é  
É-g-liz.

(a) RIGHT BANK OF THE SEINE.

Le Trocadéro.	lě-trō-că-dérō.
L'Arc de Triomphe.	lărc-dě-tri-onf.
La Madeleine.†	lă-mad-len.
Le Louvre.	lě loovr'.
Saint-Roch.†	sin-roc.
Le Palais-Royal.	lě-pă-lè-rōă-ial.
St Germain l'Auxerrois.†	sin-jér-min lō-ksé-rōă.
L'Hôtel de Ville.	lō-tel dě-vil.
La Bourse.	lă-boors.
L'Opéra.	lō-pé-ră.
La Trinité.†	lă-tri-ni-té.
Notre-Dame du Sacré Cœur.†	nō-trě-dam dü-sa-cré- kěr.

(b) ISLAND OF THE CITY AND LEFT BANK OF THE  
SEINE.

Notre-Dame.†	nō-trě-dam.
Le Palais de Justice.	lě-pă-lěd-jüs-tis.
La Sainte Chapelle.†	lă-sint-shă-pel.
La Sorbonne.†	lă-sor-bon.
Saint-Etienne-du-Mont.†	sin-té-tièn dü-mon.
Le Panthéon.	lě-pan-té-on.
Le Palais du Luxem- bourg.	lě-pă-lè dü lü-ksan- boor.
Saint-Sulpice.†	sin-sül-pis.
L'Hôtel des Invalides.	lō-tel dě-zin-va-lid.
La Chambre des Dépu- tés.	lă-shanbr' dě-dé-pü-té.

Bateaux  
sur la Seine.

Bă-tō  
sür-lă-sèn.

*Three kinds:—*

**1. Express.**—From Charenton (shă-ran-ton) to Viaduc d'Auteuil (viă-düc dō-těye). Fare, 0 fr. 20—Sundays, 0 fr. 25. Time of journey, 1 h. 20. Stop mainly on the left bank of the Seine.

\* The sign † indicates a church. For American and English churches, see p. 147.



*Palais de Justice et Ste. Chapelle.*





*Amiral de Coligny.*



**2. Mouches.**—From Pont d'Austerlitz (*pon-dô-stér-litz*) to Auteuil (*ô-těye*). Fare all the way, 0 fr. 10—Sundays, 0 fr. 20. Time of journey, 40 min. Stop mainly on the right bank of the Seine.

**3. Hirondelles.**—From Pont Royal (*pon-rôă-îăl*) to Saint-Cloud (*sin-cloo*). Fare, 0 fr. 20 all the way—Sundays, 0 fr. 40. Time of journey, 1 h. 10.

A boat (**Le Touriste**) from Paris to Saint-Germain (*sin-jér-min*) leaves the Pont-Royal every day at 10:30 (1st May to 30th September). Fare, single, 3 fr.; return, 3 fr. 50. Time of journey, 3 h. 30 m. There is a Café-Restaurant on board. Luncheon, 4 fr. and 6 fr; dinner, 5 fr. and 7 fr.

### FAMOUS SUBURBAN PLACES OF INTEREST.

**Versailles.**—45 minutes from Paris. Magnificent Palace, Picture Galleries and Park. Residence of Louis XIV, XV, XVI, Marie Antoinette, etc. Twice a month, on Sundays in summer, the mighty waterworks play. See posters for dates.

**St. Cloud.**—30 min. from Paris. Ruins of the Imperial Palace, destroyed during the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, superb park and waterworks.

**Fontainebleau.**—One hour from Paris. Fine old palace built by Francis I. Very large and most picturesque forest; much frequented by artists. Race-track.

**St. Germain.**—40 min. from Paris. Old chateau occupied by Louis XIII, and later by King James II of England after the revolution of 1688. Beautiful terrace everlooking the valley of the Seine. Fine forest.

**Chantilly.**—50 min. from Paris. Old chateau of the Princes of Condé, entirely renovated by the late Duke d'Aumale and filled with gems of art. Admirably well-laid-out forest. Most fashionable race-track in France.

## THEATERS AND PLACES OF AMUSE- MENT

There are two great curses, thank goodness, which are not to be found in American theaters, and these are: *la claque* and *l'ouvreuse*.

*La claque* consist of a clapping set of hirelings, who are paid to applaud at a given moment, and who acquit themselves of their task in a deafening chorus.

The other curse is *l'ouvreuse* or box-opener. She is a woman, and rarely a paragon of grace or politeness.

She will take care of your coat, umbrella, and stick. Usual tip, from 25 to 50 centimes. Less, if you dare, of course!

The box-office at most theaters is open from 10 or 11 A.M. till 6 P.M.

Places booked in advance usually cost from 0 fr. 50 to 2 fr. more each. Always consult the plan of seats.

In most theaters, the performance begins at 8 or 8:30 (see 4th page of newspapers) with a curtain raiser, *Lever de Rideau* or "Farce." The play begins about 9 o'clock, and is rarely over before midnight.

If you have not booked a seat in advance, go early, take your place at the end of the line, and try to curb your Yankee propensity of pushing yourself in front of your neighbors.

Theaters are open on Sundays, when matinées are usually given, especially in winter.

Ladies are not admitted to the pit, nor, in many theaters, to the orchestra stalls.

### THEATERS, ETC.

### THÉÂTRES, ETC. Té-âtr'.

The pit.      The box.

Le parterre.      La loge.  
lě-păr-tèr.      lă-lěj.

The orchestra stall.

Le fauteuil d'orchestre.  
lě-fō-těye dōr-kestr'.

The dress circle.	Les fauteuils de balcon. lè-fō-těye dē-bal- <i>con</i> .
1st or 2nd circle.	La première galerie. lă-prē-miēr gāl-rī.
The gallery.	L'amphithéâtre. <i>lan-fī-té-ătr'</i> .
Where is the—theater?	Où se trouve le théâtre de—? oos-troov lē-té-ătr' dē—?
Coachman, to the Moulin Rouge.	Cocher, au Moulin Rouge. cō-shé, ō-moo- <i>lin</i> rooj.
Which is the way to the Casino de Paris?	Quel est le chemin pour aller au Casino de Paris? kèl-èl-shē- <i>min</i> poör ă-lé ō că-zī nod-pă-rī?
Where is the ticket- office?	Où est le bureau de loca- tion? oo-èl bū-rod-lō-că-siōn?
Have you any good seats at 5 or 6 francs?	Avez-vous de bonnes places à cinq ou six francs? ă-vé-voo dē-bon plās, ă- sīn koo-sī- <i>fran</i> ?
Where shall I (we) wait for 3 franc seats?	Où faut-il attendre pour les places à 3 francs? oo fō-til ă- <i>tandr'</i> poor lé plās ă-trōă- <i>fran</i> ?
At what time does the play begin?	A quelle heure com- mence la pièce? ă-kèl-ěr cō- <i>mans</i> lă-piēs?
Where is the green room?	Où est le foyer? oo-el-fō-ié?
Where is the refresh- ment-room?	Où est le café du théâtre? oo-el-că-fé dū té-ătr'?
When is the perform- ance over?	Quand la représentation finit-elle? <i>can-lăr</i> pré- <i>zan</i> - ta - siōn fī-nī-tel?

**THEATERS.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Grand Opera House;</b> four times a week,<br>all the year round. | } State<br>Institu-<br>tions.  |
| <b>Opera-Comique,</b> the second home of<br>grand opera.            |  |
| <b>Théâtre Français;</b> highest class French<br>spoken here.       |  |
| <b>Odéon,</b> a minor Théâtre Français, away<br>from the center.    |  |
| <b>Gymnase</b> }  | } Society plays, high-toned comedies.                                  |
| <b>Vaudeville</b> }   |  |
| <b>Renaissance,</b> Sarah Bernhardt's old theater.                  |  |
| <b>Ponté-Saint-Martin,</b> the home of "Cyrano de<br>Bergerac."     |  |
| <b>Ambigu</b> }   | } Blood and thunder Dramas; spectacu-<br>lar works; very large stages. |
| <b>Châtelet</b> }   |  |
| <b>Gaité</b> }  |  |
| <b>Palais-Royal</b> }   | } Excellent farcical plays.  |
| <b>Variétés</b> }   |  |
| <b>Nouveautés</b> }   |  |
| <b>Cluny,</b> the students of Quartier Latin's resort.              |  |
| <b>Théâtre de la République,</b> popular dramas.                    |  |
| <b>Antoine,</b> modern, sensational plays.                          |  |
| <b>Bouffes-Parisiens</b> }  | } New operettas.   |
| <b>Folies-Dramatiques</b> }   |  |

And a dozen minor, low-priced houses for the working classes.

**BALL-ROOMS.**

I have known Americans to speak of the London Alhambra and Empire as "bad" places, and, on one or two occasions, I have met Americans of this highly respectable type (pardon my frankness) in such highly respectable establishments as the Moulin Rouge, Le Casino de Paris, Les Folies Bergère, to say nothing of the Bal Bullier, and other places. . .

Assuming that it is wrong to go to the Empire, but right to go to the Moulin Rouge, it is my duty here to give you some information about these places.

**Folies-Bergère** (fö-lī-bér-gèr), rue Richer, 32.  
Entrance 2 fr. (Seats, 3, 4, 5 fr.)

**Casino de Paris** (că-zî-nöd-pă-rî), rue Blanche, 15. Entrance 2 fr. (Seats, from 3 to 8 fr.)

**Olympia** (ö-lîn-piă), boulevard des Capucines, 28. Entrance 2 fr.

**Le Moulin Rouge** (lé-moo-lîn-rooj), place Blanche. Entrance 2 or 3 fr.

**Bal Bullier** (băl-bü-lié), students' ball, not open every day, carrefour de l'Observatoire. Entrance 1 fr. (Thursdays 2 fr.)

**Parisiana** (pări-zîănă), Boulevard Montmartre. From 3 fr. up.

**Nouveau Cirque** (noo-vö-sîrk), rue St-Honoré, 5, 3, and 2 fr.—Quite respectable.

**Cirque d'Hiver** (sîrk-dî-vër), boulevard du Temple. From 1 fr. up.—Quite respectable.

### CAFÉS CONCERTS.

**L'Eldorado** (lel-dö-ră-dö), boulevard Sébastopol.

**La Scala** (lă-scă-lă), opposite.

And a number of minor resorts for which *see the Daily Papers*.

The entrance to the above used to be free, but "gents" had to give an "order", for which a charge was made varying from 1 to 3 fr., according to the seat occupied. Now, admission is charged at the rate of 2 to 5 fr. for good seats.

### Beware of Pickpockets in All Places.

At the Grand Opéra, and other "respectable" places, don't go into boxes in a Scotch tweed suit. Put on a black coat—a Prince Albert, if possible; an evening suit is still better.

Ladies, in French theaters, never wear low-neck dresses, except in the **boxes** at the Opera, Opéra Comique, and Théâtre Français. Only in a few theaters are they allowed to sit in the parqu岸 or orchestra sections; the most fashionable seats for them, outside of the boxes, are in the front rows of the *First Gallery*. Ladies *may* go to all the theaters without escort, but it is not good form to do so. Matinées are given on Sundays only.

## PALAIS BOURBON

**Le Palais Bourbon** or **Chambre des Députés**, is, to the connoisseur, one of the most interesting places of amusement in Paris. The performers—over five hundred in number—sit in groups and make laws for the benefit of the *Chers Concitoyens*. They are not so well paid as Yvette Guilbert, as they only get 25 fr. per diem and per head. The fun comes in this way: Every man is expected to do his duty, but, as every man understands his duty in a different way, this divergency of opinion is naturally provocative of laughter, much laughter, applause, hilarity, jokes of varying quality, and of admiring ah's, or rebuking oh's, as the case may be.

The performers address one another as "gentlemen," "honorable gentlemen," or "pots of wine" (*boodlers*)—as the case may be. The last appellation is somewhat conducive to dueling, that brand of manly self-defense, which has fallen into "innocuous desuetude" in the land of cowboys and colonels, while in polished, elegant France it is still in rather innocuous practice.

Foreign journalists always muster in large numbers there. Herr von Blowitz, the gr-r-r-reat correspondent of the *London Times*, is always present at gala performances, at the beginning of each session, I mean. This "Austrian" gentleman was, a few years ago, decorated with the badge of the Legion of Honor by the "French" government for special services rendered to the "English" press and "German" Embassy.

This temple, sometimes aptly called the temple of discord, is ironically situated near the *Place de la Concorde*.

Visitors are cautioned against bringing in loaded kettles or other explosives, under a penalty not to exceed the loss of their head.

Admission free on application.

## CHURCHES

### AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND OTHER CHURCHES (NOT ROMAN CATHOLIC)

**American Church (Episcopal)**, 21 Rue de Berri. The Rev. Edward G. Thurber, D.D. Morning service at 11 A.M.

**American Church (Presbyterian)**, 17 Rue Bayard, 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Rev. P. Beaton, M.A.

**English Church**, Rue d'Aguesseau, opposite the English Embassy. Prayers and Sermon 11 A.M., 3:30, and 8 P.M. Holy communion 8:30 and 11 A.M. Rev. H. E. Noyes, D.D.

**Victoria Church (Anglican)**, 7 Rue des Bassins, avenue d'Iéna.—8:30, 11:45 A.M.; 8 P.M. Rev. George Washington, M.A.

**Christ Church (Anglican)**, 49 Boulevard Bineau, Parc de Neuilly.—10:30 A.M., 3 P.M.; in French, 7:30 P.M. Rev. Herbert Alder, Chaplain.

**Baptist Church** (in connection with the American Baptist Missionary Union), 48 Rue de Lille, Pont Royal. Service at 2 P.M. Pastor, Th. Vincent.

**Wesleyan Methodist Church**, Rue Roquépine, 11 A.M. and 8 P.M. Pastor, the Rev. H. Bramley Hart.

**Gallican Church**, 3 Rue d'Arras. Choral service at 10 A.M. Vespers at 3:30.

**English Congregational Church**, 23 Rue Royale. Sundays, 11:15 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Fridays, 11 A.M. and 8 P.M.

**Second Baptist Church**, 133 Rue St-Denis. Pastor, R. Saillens and O. Foulquier. Divine service (French) at 2 and 8 P.M.

**Nouvelle Église Chrétienne**, or "Nouvelle Jérusalem," Temple, 12 Rue Thouin (Panthéon). Service at 3 P.M. Pastor, Rev. C. Humann.



## HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE IN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

*(For location of Catholic churches see District Maps)*

Low Mass, every half hour from 6 to 9. High Mass, 10 to 10:30 a.m. Vespers, 3 p.m. Charge for chairs, 1 or 2 cents.

The sermon is preached at High Mass, and usually has three points: the first, the second, and the third point. It is never read, is sometimes long and dull, but more often interesting, scholarly, and well delivered. French preachers gesticulate, of course, but however anxious they may be to drive home some truth in a forcible way, they never drop from the pulpit to show their congregation how easy it is to fall into evil, as the late Mr. Spurgeon once did.

The collection takes place after the sermon; it is therefore very bad form to leave the church then. But Americans are proverbially generous, and always willing to spare a franc. Besides, the voluntary, which is played immediately after on the organ, is always worth listening to, especially at Notre-Dame, La Trinité, St. Eustache, and St. Sulpice.

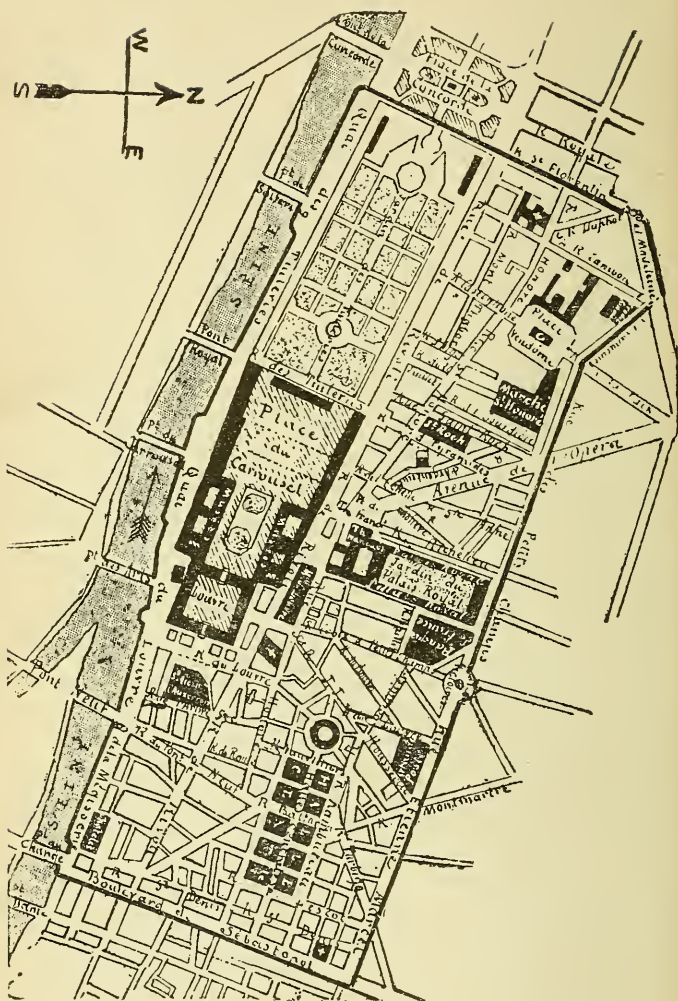
The church of any creed is entitled to your respect. You are quite at liberty to join heartily in the responses and psalms, but you must not talk loudly or walk about.

And so, whether you are an episcopalian or a methodist, a theosophist or an anabaptist, a puseyist or a salvationist, or some other sectist, and whether you are fond or not of praising Him upon the loud cymbals, it matters little; but remember that it is written: "My house shall be a house of prayer for all nations."

M A P S  
OF THE  
Twenty Municipal Districts  
OF PARIS

---

*At the foot of each map the places of interest in  
the district are indicated.*



Palais, Galeries et Jardins du Palais-Royal.

Halles Centrales.

Palais et Musées du Louvre.

St. Roch.

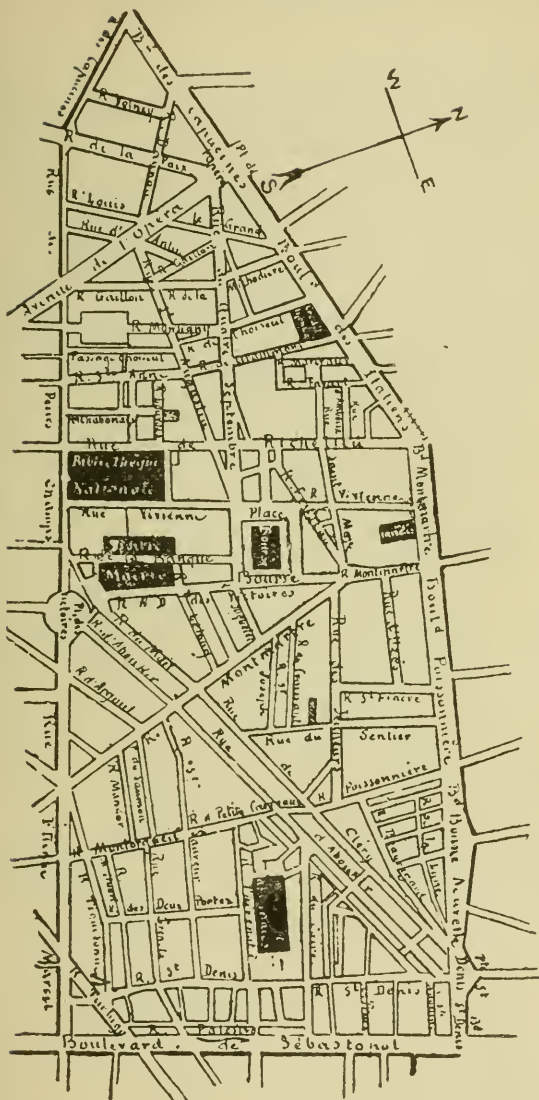
St. Germain l'Auxerrois,

Colonne Vendôme.

Obélisque de Louxor.

Grande Poste.

Statue de Jeanne d'Arc.

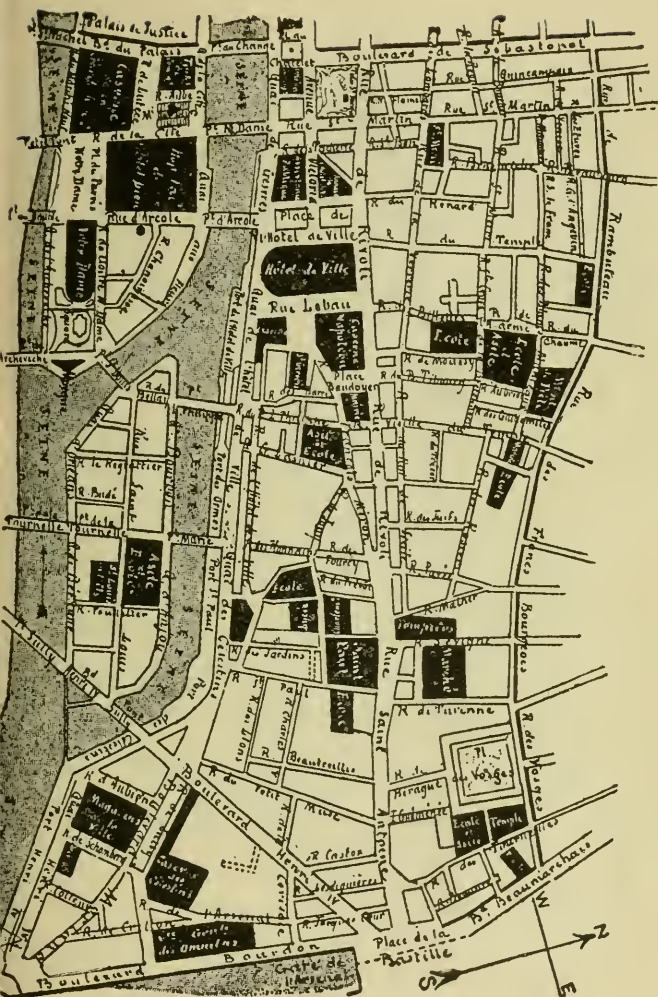


Palais de la Bourse.  
Entrepôt des Grains.  
Crédit Lyonnais.  
Notre Dame des Victoires.

Statue de Louis XIV.  
Banque de France.  
Opéra Comique.  
Bibliothèque Nationale.

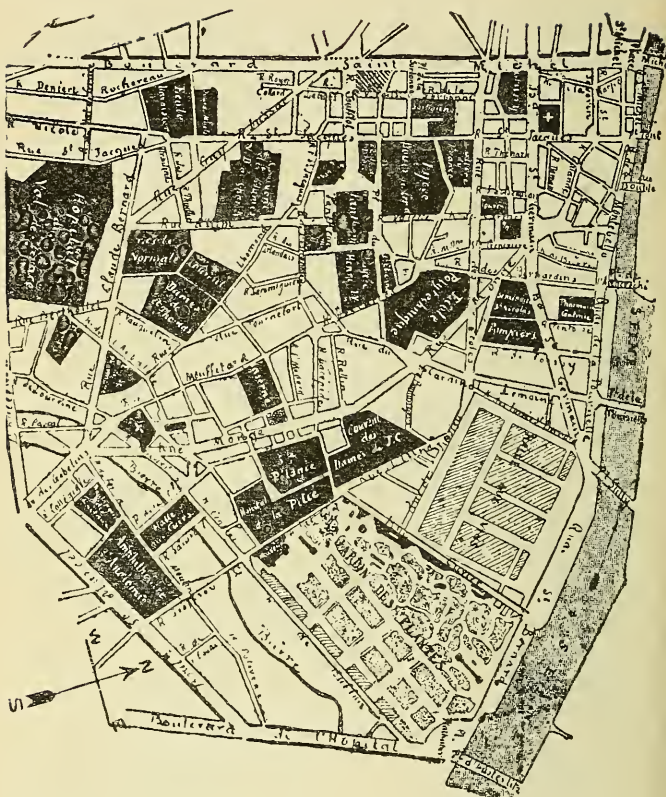






Notre-Dame.  
St. Merri.  
Hôtel Dieu.  
Hôtel de Ville.  
La Morgue.  
Mont de Piété.

Caserne Napoléon.  
Caserne de la Garde.  
St. Louis-en-l'île.  
Préfecture de Police.  
Tribunal de Commerce.  
Assistance-Publique.



Panthéon.

Halle aux Vins.

École Normale.

Val-de-Grâce.

Ste. Clotilde.

École Lavoisier.

Musée de Cluny.

Sorbonne.

Pharmacie Centrale.

Jardin des Plantes.

Collège de France.

École Polytechnique.

Hôpital de la Pitié.

Lycée Henri IV.

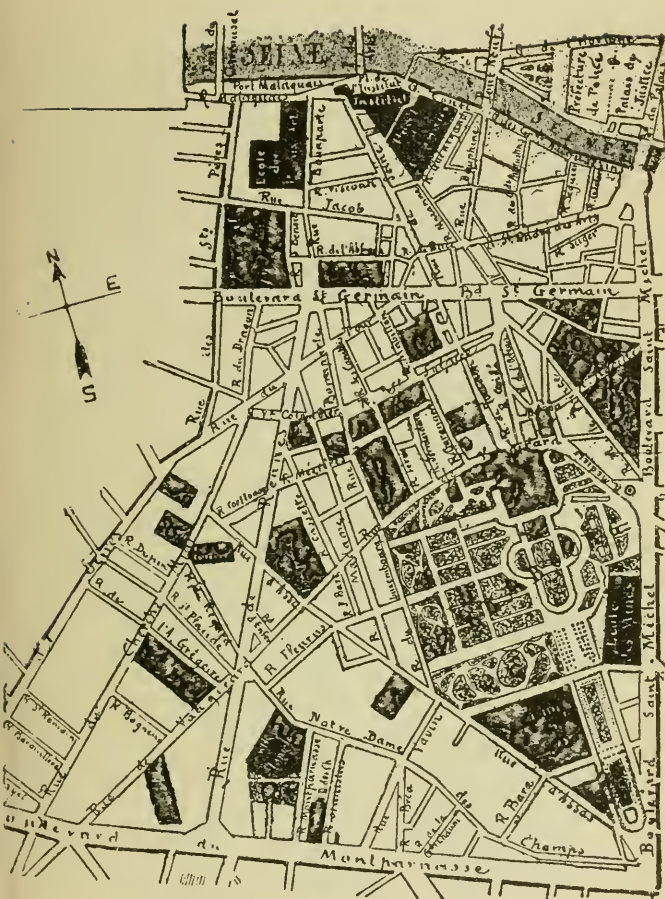
Lycée Louis-le-Grand.

St. Julien le Pauvre.

St. Étienne du Mont.

Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève.





Odéon.

St. Sulpice.

St. Séverin.

École des Mines.

École de Pharmacie.

École de Médecine.

École des Beaux Arts.

École St. Nicolas.

Collège Stanislas.

Lycée St. Louis.

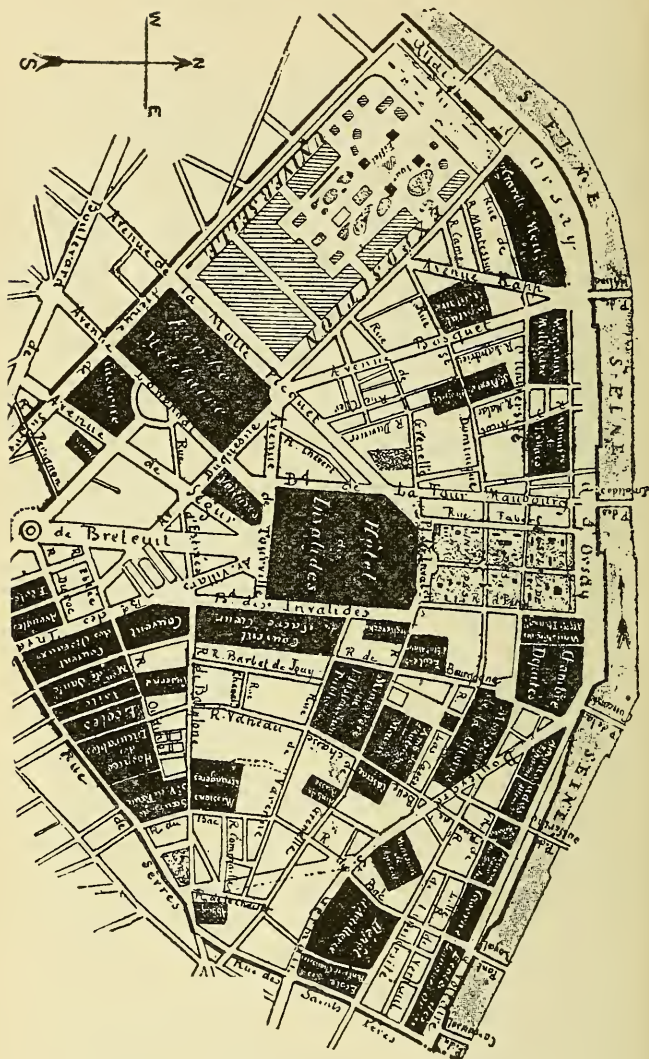
Institut de France.

Hôtel des Monnaies.

St. Germain des Prés.

Palais et Jardin du Luxembourg.

Hôpital de la Charité.



Guerre.

Agriculture.

Sacré Cœur.

École Militaire.

Garde-Meuble.

Affaires Étrangères.

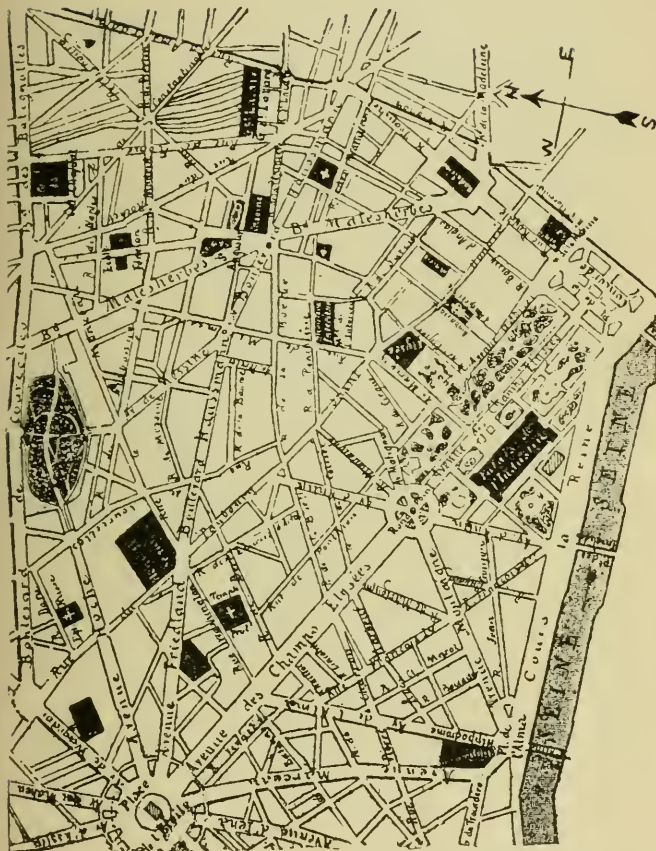
Légion d'Honneur.

Instruction Publique.

Champ de Mars.

Chambre des Députés.

Hôtel des Invalides.



Palais de l'Élysée.

Palais de l'Industrie.  
(raised in 1898).

Église Russe.

Parc Monceau.

Ministère de la Marine.

Arc de Triomphe.

Gare St. Lazare.

La Madeleine.

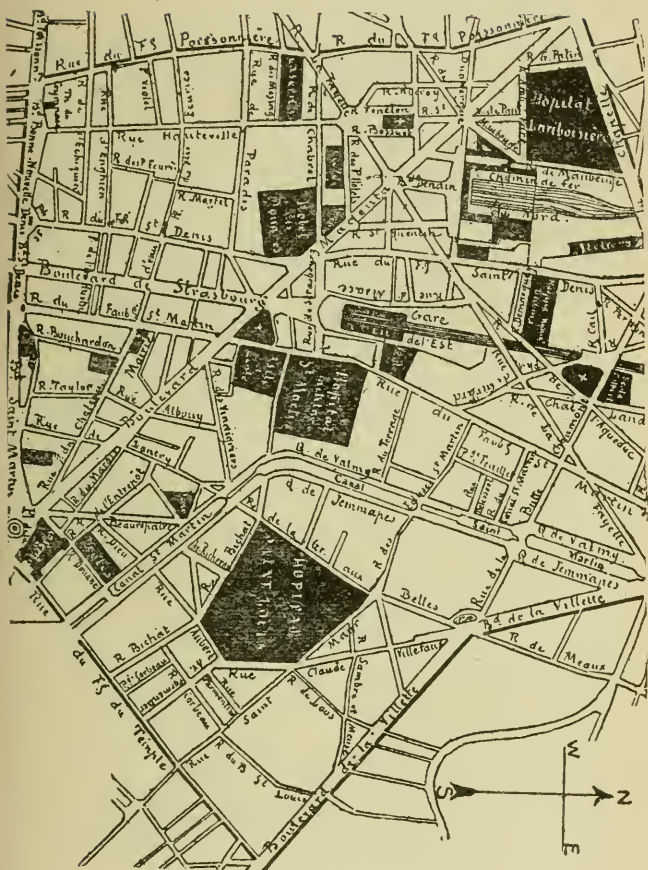
Hôpital Beaujon.

Place de la Concorde.

Ministère de l'Intérieur.







Gare du Nord.

Porte St. Denis.

Hôpital St. Louis.

Hôtel des Douanes.

Statue de la République.

Théâtre de la Porte St. M.

Hôpital de Lariboisière.

Gare de l'Est.

Porte St. Martin.

Hôpital St. Martin.

St. Vincent de Paul.

Théâtre du Gymnase.

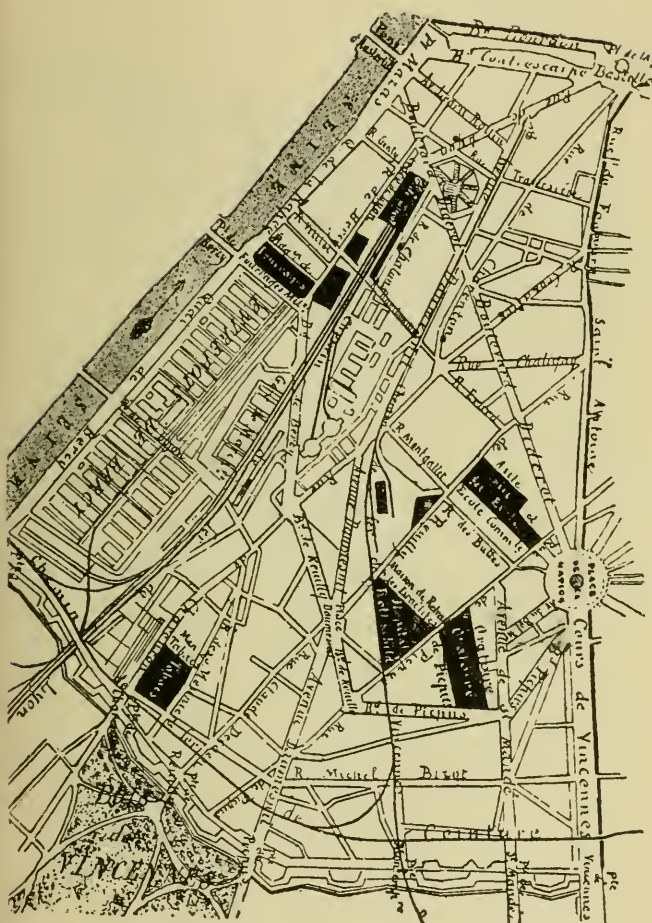
Théâtre de l'Ambigu.

Théâtre de la Renaissance.



Place du Trône.      Cirque d'Hiver.      Gare de Vincennes.

Petite Roquette, Prison.      Grande Roquette, Prison.



Église de l'Immaculée  
Conception.

Tombe de Lafayette.

Magasins Militaires.

Manufacture des Tabacs.

Notre Dame de la Nativité.

Place et Colonne de la  
Bastille.

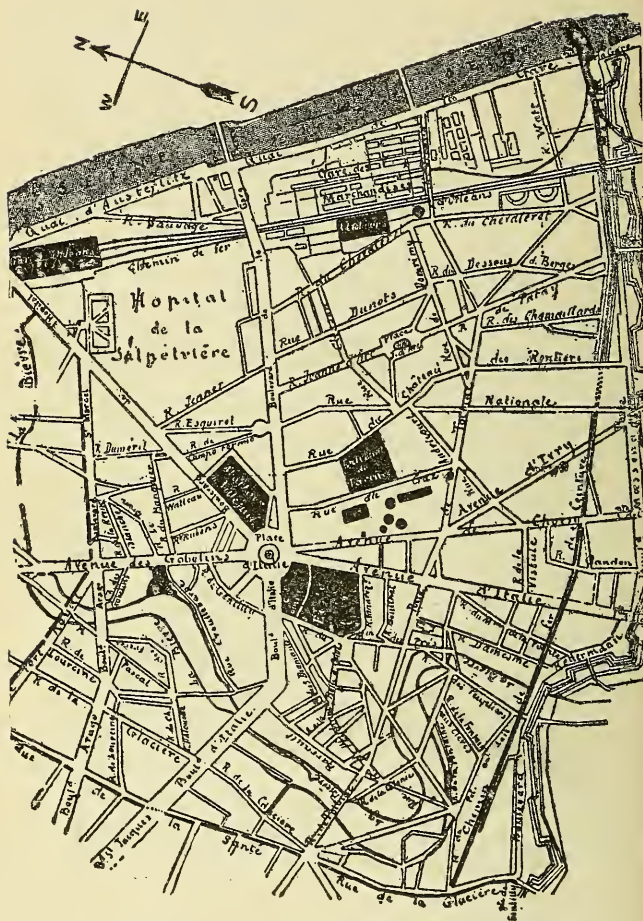
Gare de Lyon.

Hôpital Rothschild.

Oratoire de Picpus.

Entrepôt des Vins de Bercy.





## Hôpital de la Salpêtrière.

Atelier de Construction de  
Villejuif.

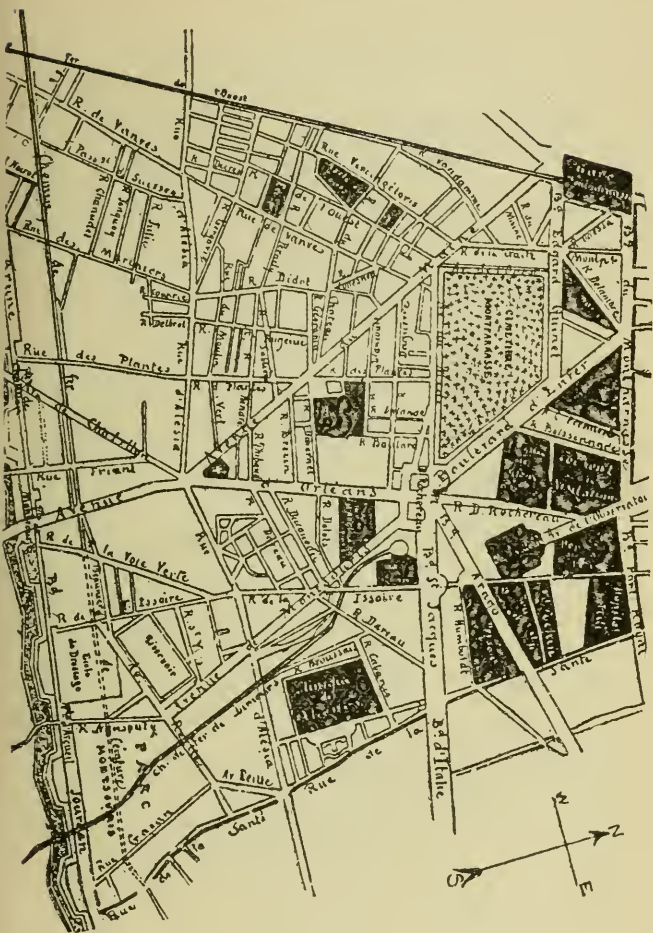
Gare d'Orléans.

Notre Dame de la Gare.

St. Marcel de la Maison  
Blanche.

Hôtel des Gobelins.

Entrepôt des Farines.



## Statue du Maréchal Ney

Hôpital des Enfants Assistés.

Gare Montparnasse.

Observatoire.

Hôpital Cochin.

Hôpital du Midi.

Hôpital La Rochefoucauld.

Couvent de la Visitation.

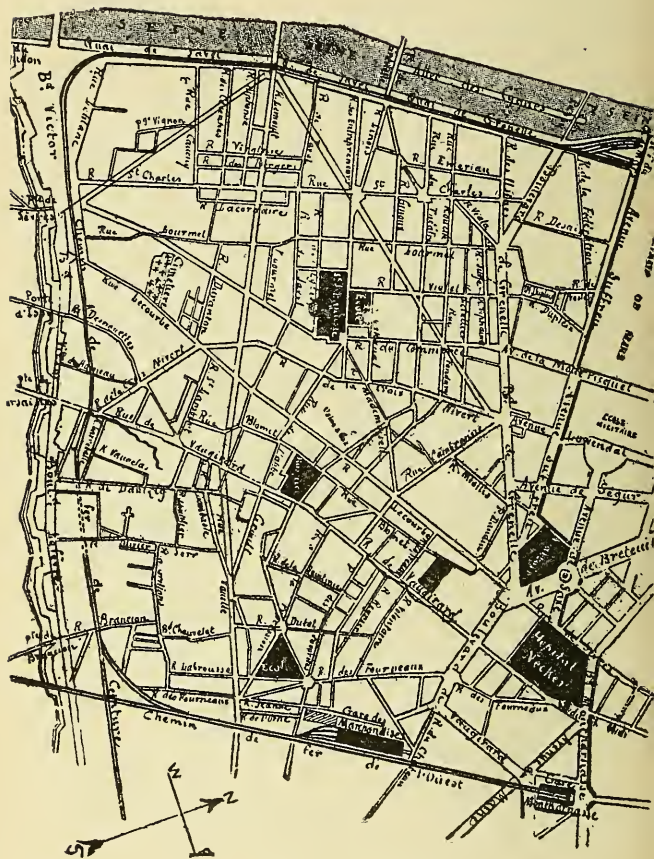
Cimetière Montparnasse.

Lion de Belfort.

École d'Architecture.

St. Pierre de Montrouge.

Hôpital de La Maternité.



Hôpital Necker.

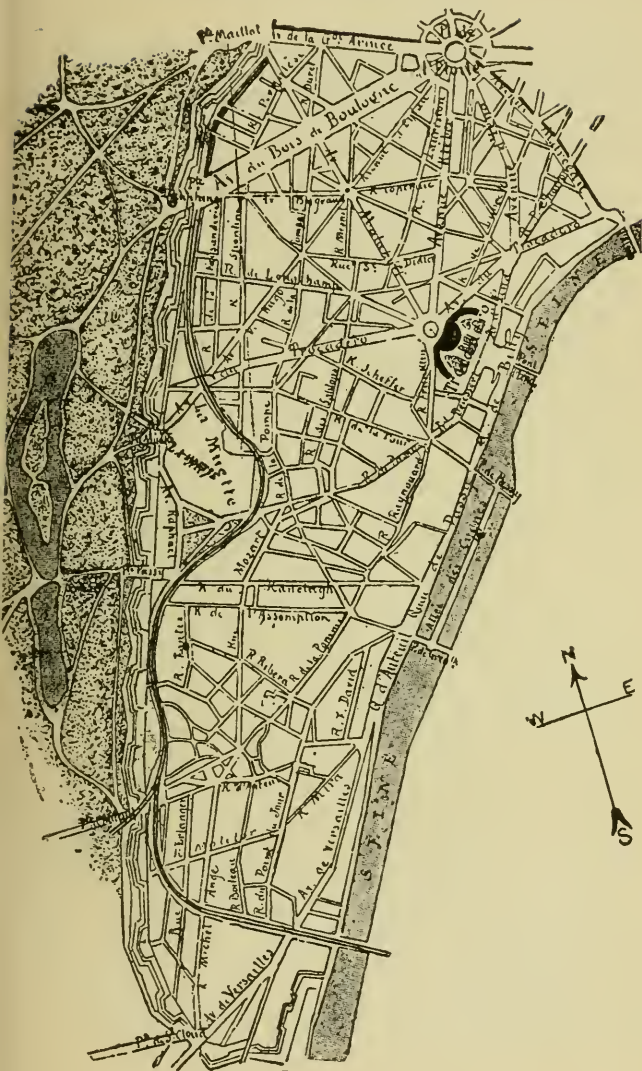
École St. Jean Baptiste.

Gare de l'Ouest (Marchandises).

Caserne Desaix.

St. Lambert.

Cimetière de Grenelle.



Trocadéro.

Musée Galliera.

Arc de Triomphe.

Bois de Boulogne.

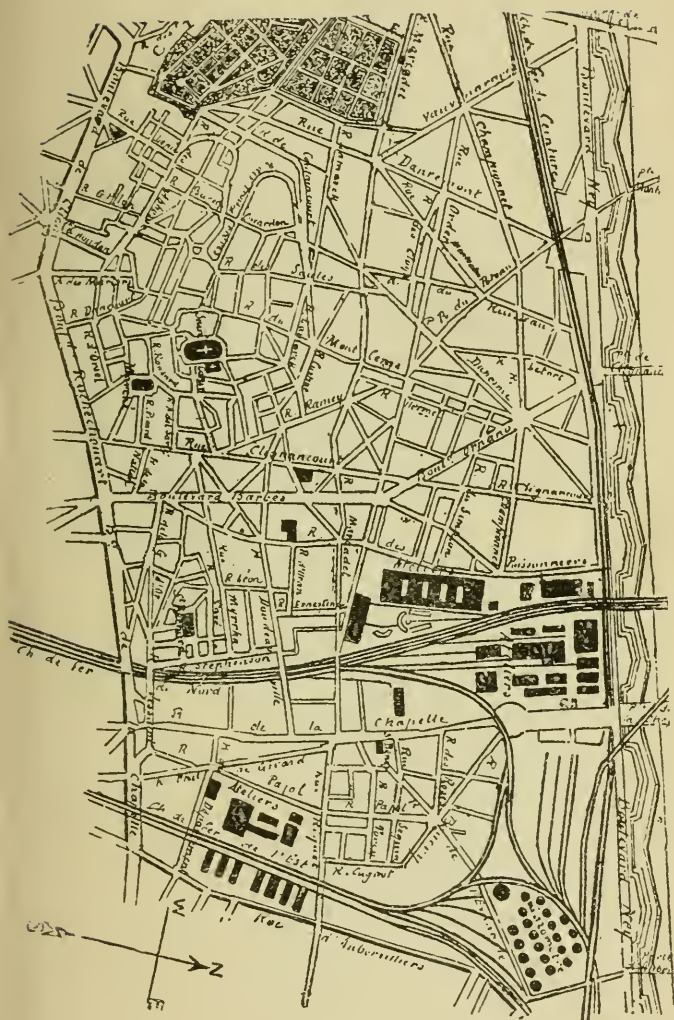
Notre Dame d'Auteuil.

Château et Parc de la Muette.

Église de l'Annonciation.







St. Bernard.

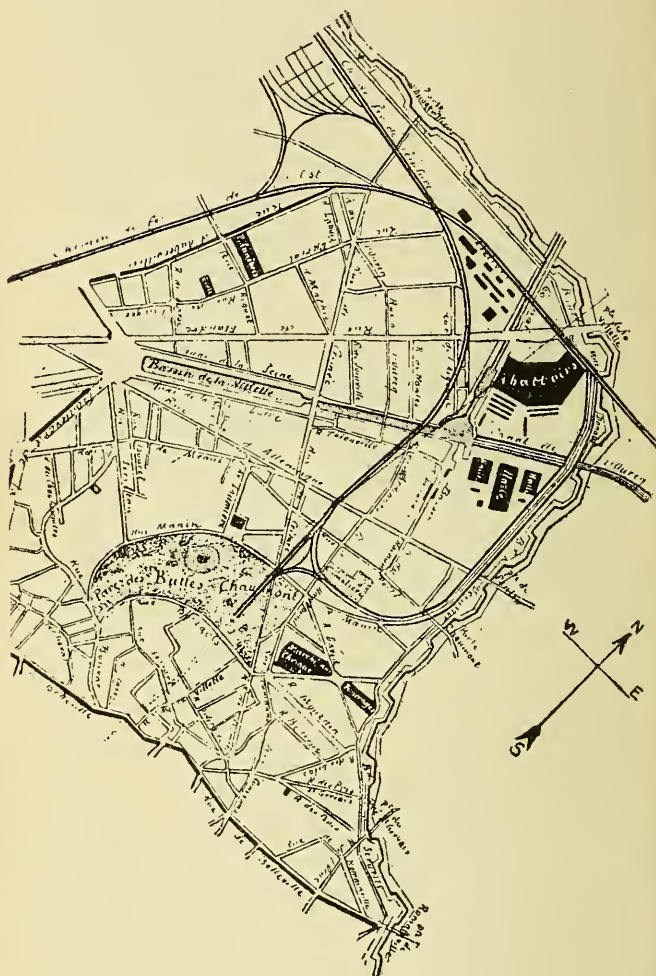
Butte Montmartre.

Église du Sacré Cœur.

Usine à Gaz.

St. Pierre de Montmartre.

Notre Dame de Clignancourt.



Marché aux Chevaux de la Villette.

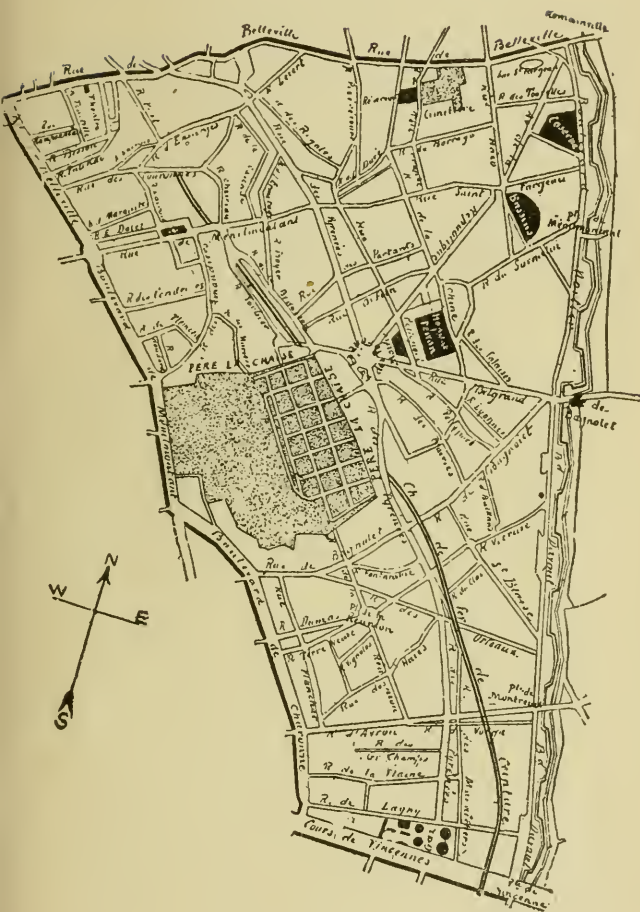
Canal de l'Ourcq.

Abattoirs de la Villette.

Parc des Buttes Chaumont.

St. Jacques et St. Christophe.





Hôpital Tenon.

### Caserne des Bassins.

Notre Dame de la Croix.

Lac St. Fargeau.

St. Jean-Baptiste.

Cimetière du Père La Chaise.

## V.—TELEGRAPH AND CABLE CODE

Tourists will find it a great convenience to be able to telegraph to their friends at home, or traveling like themselves but by a different route, without any one knowing their business, at a great saving over ordinary rates, and without the danger of misunderstandings through the fault of the operator.

Such are the advantages of using a code. Of course *each of the persons interested must have a copy* of the code on his body (not in a trunk or satchel, that may get lost).

The code printed here is as complete as it can be made for general use. Additional words to convey special messages adapted to personal circumstances can be added on the blank pages in the back part of this guide. In choosing additional ciphers remember that

1. No cipher-word should contain more than ten letters.

2. The words must be enough different from the others to exclude any possibility of confusion through faulty transmission.

3. The words must be of such a character that they cannot be taken for anything but a cipher.

Each word in small-cap. type represents the sentence printed opposite.

The blanks in the sentences are filled out by proper names, dates, etc.

### Securing Passage.

ABSTRUSE....What is the fare for passage to ——?

ADAMANT.....Please send list of sailings for ——.

AFFINITY.....Please secure accommodation on steamship —— for self and wife.

AGNOSTIC ....Please secure accommodation on —— Line for self, wife and family.

- ALEMBIC.....Secure stateroom on the —— and advise number.
- AMNESTY.....My passage is not engaged.
- ANTELOPE....Inside berths preferred.
- ANTIMONY....Outside berths preferred.
- AQUATIC.....Adjoining rooms preferred.
- ARTERIAL.....As near amidships as possible.
- ATHLETIC....Your passage is secured.
- AUDITOR.....We have secured the rooms by steamer sailing ——
- AUTOCRAT....Cannot secure the desired berth.
- AVARICE.....We cannot secure rooms by that steamer.

### Departure.

- BACHELOR.....On what date do you leave?
- BALCONY.....I (we) sail to-day.
- BALLOON.....I (we) sail Monday.
- BALUSTER.....I (we) sail Wednesday.
- BANDIT.....I (we) sail per —— on ——.
- BARBECUE.....—— is better, and we expect to leave here on the ——.
- BARITONE....Cannot sail (or leave) to-day.
- BARNACLE....Cannot sail (or leave) to-morrow.
- BASILISK.....Cannot sail (or leave) till Monday.
- BASTILE.....Cannot sail (or leave) till Friday.
- BEDIZEN.....Will not be ready to leave until ——.
- BENEFICE....Departure delayed on account of ——.
- BENZINE.....Urgent business prevents my leaving by ——.
- BETRAYAL....I (we) think it best to postpone departure.
- BEVERAGE...Do not delay your departure.
- BIOLOGY.....I (we) think it best to postpone departure until ——; if no further advice, shall sail on that date per steamship ——.
- BISMUTH.....We are detained here by illness, and cannot say when we shall be able to leave.
- BITUMEX.....Cannot sail by ——; will come next steamer.
- BIVOUAC.....Departure postponed; will wire you date I leave.

### Letters and Telegrams.

- BLOCKADE....Any mail for me or my party?
- BLOWPIPE.....Any telegrams or cables for me?
- BOBOLINK ....Have you any letters for me? If so,  
please forward to —.
- BOMBAST.....Have you a registered letter on  
hand?
- BONIFACE....Have no registered letter for you.
- BOTANY.....Have the following mail matter on  
hand for —.
- BRIGADIER...Have important letters for you.
- BROCADE ....Have nothing on hand for you.
- BUFFOON ....We have telegram for you; shall we  
forward.
- CACTUS.....We have inquired at post office; no  
letters there.
- CADET. ....Please send letters to this place till  
otherwise directed.
- CAITIFF.....Please send letters to — until —.
- CALDRON.....Please send letters to this place till  
the —.
- CALOMEL ....In consequence of the illness of —  
we are detained here for the pres-  
ent; please send our letters here  
accordingly.
- CAMPAIGN....If you wish to communicate with  
me by telegraph, do so at —  
before —.
- CANNIBAL ....Forward no more mail here after  
—.
- CANTICLE ....Please hold my letters till further  
advice.
- CAPRICORN...Have you forwarded mail matter  
according to instructions?
- CARDINAL ....Have forwarded your mail matter as  
desired.
- CATEGORY....Mail matter was sent to —.
- CAVALIER....Have not forwarded mail matter.
- CAYENNE.....Mail matter duly received.
- CENTURION...Mail matter not received.
- CEREMENT....Telegram received; have done as  
requested.
- CHALICE .....Don't understand instructions; please  
repeat.

- CHANCERY....Please advise by letter.  
CHARADE.....Please advise by telegraph.  
CHERUBIM ....Please make inquiries at the post office.

### Hotel Accommodation.

- DAFFODIL ....Can you accommodate a party of ——.   
DARKSOME....Please reserve rooms for self and friends to-night.  
DECIMATE.....Can you accommodate self, wife and maid?  
DENIZEN.....Please reserve rooms for self and friend to-morrow.  
DEPONENT....Please reserve good room; shall be in to-night.  
DEWDROP... Please reserve good room; shall be in to-morrow.  
DIADEM .....Please reserve rooms for me at the — hotel.  
DIAGNOSE.....Reserve my rooms; shall be with you on ——.   
DIDACTIC ....We can accommodate your party.  
DIGITAL.....Unable to accommodate your party; house full.  
DIOCESE .....We have reserved rooms.  
DIPLOMA .....Rooms reserved for you at hotel named in letter.

### Express, Storage, etc.

- ECLIPSE..... Forward goods to care of ——.   
EFFIGY..... Forward goods so as to reach here by ——.   
EMISSARY.....Please pay all charges and debit me.  
ENDEMIC.....Have forwarded your goods to ——.   
EXODUS..... Goods detained at customs.

### Remittances.

- FESTOON.....Are you in need of money?  
FLOTILLA.....Money almost exhausted.  
FOSSIL.....If you do not remit shall be in trouble.  
FRAGILE.....Remit immediately by telegraph.  
FULCRUM.....Impossible to remit before ——.

**Return.**

- GALAXY ..... Is it necessary for us to return at once?
- GALLOP ..... Telegraph if it is necessary I should return.
- GALVANIC .... If agreeable, will remain another week.
- GARLAND..... Return by first steamer.
- GAZELLE ..... Return at once.
- GELATINE..... Return as soon as possible.
- GEOLOGY..... Advise you to hurry home.
- GERANIUM.... Return at once; important matters require your presence here.
- GEWGAW ..... You must be here by the —.
- GRENADE..... — is dangerously ill, and the doctors think you should return at once.
- HECTIC..... No necessity for you to return yet.
- HEMLOCK..... You need not return till —.
- HYDRANT... No need to hasten home; everything going on well.
- HYPHEN..... Nothing here requiring your return.
- ICICLE ..... Please prepay my passage, and telegraph me name of steamer.
- JASMINE..... Have prepaid your passage as requested.
- JUBILEE.. .... I have prepaid your passage per —.

**Miscellaneous.**

- KOLOKOL..... I am (we are) urged to prolong my stay here — weeks. I shall assume that you consent until I receive your answer by telegraph or letter.
- KURDISTAN.. The weather has been so unfavorable that we (I) have not been able to carry out our plans, and we shall stay here. Letter follows.
- LABADISM.... Have met with painful accident. Please hurry to my aid here at the — hotel (or hospital).
- LACHESIS.... Your friend — lies very ill at this point, — hotel or hospital. He (she) speaks of you. Please telegraph what you wish done.

## VI.—CONCERNING PASSPORTS

Americans will find it to their interest to provide themselves with passports before setting out on a trip to Europe. They are obtainable from the State Department, Washington, D.C., direct, or through any of the U. S. Commissioners located in the larger cities of the country.

A *visa*, or official verification, by the nearest French consul will be a finishing touch, not indispensable, but of no mean value.

In the European countries passports are not *required* (except in Russia and Turkey), but as a means of identification in case of an emergency or accident, they will prove invaluable.

Certain museums, monuments and public and private galleries, otherwise closed on certain days, will yield admittance to the *open sesame* of a passport.

The *New York Herald*, of Paris, Avenue de l'Opéra, opposite the U. S. Consulate, cables every day to New York all the names of Americans who arrived and registered at the office that day. As all the leading dailies in the U. S. copy this list, you will not neglect to notify your friends of your safe arrival in this quick and gratuitous way.

The **American Consulate in Paris** is located  
36 Avenue de l'Opéra.

The consul is not supposed to be at your beck and call, whenever you think that a cabby or waiter overcharges you. In serious trouble, however, you should certainly summon him to protect you from injustice.

Remember that when traveling in foreign countries one must abide by the law of the land, and neither consul nor ambassador can prevent the punishment of a transgressor.



## VII.—THE PARIS UNIVERSAL INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF 1900

This, the fifth Exposition of the kind to be held in the French Capital in 1900, will open April 15th and close Nov. 5th.

Twenty million dollars were raised in advance to build and run this gigantic Exhibition. It will occupy the whole of the grounds devoted to the same purpose in 1889; and, in addition, two new permanent stone Palaces, erected on the Champs-Élysées, in place of the Palais de l'Industrie, recently razed. Included in the total area of 336 acres (the Columbian World's Fair covered 750 acres) is the wide Esplanade in front of the Palais des Invalides, wherein rest the ashes of Napoleon I. Americans who have a vivid recollection of the beauty and grandeur displayed at the Columbian Exhibition of 1893, will be able to make a fair comparison and to accord the French people all the praise which the enterprise deserves.

The leading officials are:

*President:* The Minister of Commerce, Industry, Post and Telegraph (for the time being).

*Commissioner General,* in charge of everything:  
M. Alfred Picard, Vice-President of the Council of State.

*Director of Exploitation:* M. Delaunay-Belleville, former President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce.

All the important countries in the world (the Argentine Republic excepted) have sent commissioners to represent them. For the United States' display the sum of \$1,210,000 has been voted by



FERD W. PECK.

Congress, \$250,000 of which is to be applied to special buildings; over 210,000 sq. ft. of space have been secured.

For representatives of the American Government, President McKinley made the following appointments:

*Hon. Ferd. W. Peck (of Chicago)*, Commissioner-General.

*Prof. B. D. Woodward (of New York)*, Asst. Com. Gen.

*Maj. Fred. Brackett (of Washington, D. C.)*, Secretary.

The Commissioner-General in turn appointed eleven Directors for the various departments, placing at the head:

Hon. F. J. V. Skiff, as Director-in-Chief of Exhibits, and

Paul Blackmar, as Director of Affairs.

#### **Offices of the United States Commission.**

In Chicago (Head Office), Auditorium Building.

In New York, Equitable Building.

In Paris, No. 20 Avenue Rapp, two blocks from the Administration Building.





**VISITS TO THE EXPOSITION**  
**AND OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST**

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**VISITS TO THE EXPOSITION**  
**AND OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST**

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# MEMORANDA TO CIPHER CODE

SEE PAGE 170

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